The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5493. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 2, 1869. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

The English Press Still Criticizing Senator Sumner's Speech.

Discussion of Ecclesiastical Matters by the Spanish Cortes.

A Conference between France and Belgium Agreed Upon.

President Lopez and the Allied Forces in Paraguay.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Reviews of Senator Sumner's Speech—The Seizure of the Mary Powell.

LONDON, Saturday, May 1.

The English Press continue to review Mr. SUMNER's speech on the *Alabama* claims, which occasions no little anxiety in political circles.

The *Times*, at the conclusion of a long article, says the Queen's proclamation of neutrality at the beginning of the rebellion was a prohibition, not an authorisation of blockade-runners. The only real evil caused by it was the position given to the *Alabama* in English ports, which point would have come within the operation of the rejected treaty.

Instructions have been sent to Commodore PHILLIMORE, commanding the British West India Squadron, to demand of the Spanish authorities in Cuba the restoration of the brig *Mary Lowell* and an apology for her seizure.

SPAIN.

Debate on Matters Ecclesiastical in the Cortes.

MADRID, Saturday, May 1.

In the Cortes yesterday Deputy ESTRADA's amendment to the Constitution abolishing the prerogative of the Crown in ecclesiastical matters was rejected.

The limitation of the spiritual jurisdiction of the Church was then discussed until adjournment.

FRANCE.

The Franco-Belgian Conference.

PARIS, Saturday, May 1.

The protocol for a conference between France and Belgium has been signed.

RUSSIA.

Liberal Ideas of the Council of State—The Municipal System and the Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, May 1.

The Russian Council of State propose to grant more power to the municipal councils throughout the Empire, to enlarge the number of voters, and to modify the Press law.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Paraguayan Affairs—The Partisans of Lopez Active.

LONDON, Saturday, May 1.

The mails from Rio Janeiro contain details of the war in Paraguay.

The partisans of President LOPEZ were numerous and active in the Carroleon and Logos Districts where they were pursuing a guerrilla warfare. The allies sent a gunboat expedition up the Parana River, which had returned and reported that no fortifications had been discovered on the banks.

PARANHOS, with 3,000 men, was on the eve of marching for Villa Rica, which was still in the possession of the Paraguayans.

MEXICO.

Success of the Rebel Colonel Palacio—Guerrilla Warfare.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday April 30.

The California and Mexico Mail steamer *Montana* brings Mazatlan advices to the 29th of April.

The insurgent Colonel PALACIO, after leaving Culiacan, made his way to the town of Tutela, his force having increased to four hundred men by recruits on the road.

General DARA was sent after him from Mazatlan, and from reports that have not been contradicted, though the Government keeps everything quiet on the subject, an engagement occurred between the insurgents and the Government troops, in which the latter lost two hundred men. It is stated that General DARA's force was crippled by desertions. The battle appears to have taken place at Tamazula, 110 miles east of Culiacan, in Sinaloa.

In the State of Durango, JOAQUIN CONTRERAS has pronounced in favor of PALACIO, and, it is presumed, will join him immediately.

If PALACIO can sustain himself one month longer he will probably have 1,200 or 2,000 men, and may succeed in establishing the long-desired Northwestern Confederacy.

A guerrilla chief named CAUZE had captured the town of Osareo (?) and liberated the prisoners there, who enlisted under the robber, and they then captured the arms of the miners at the Lajo mines and levied a contribution of $3,000. Assistance was immediately sent from Mazatlan, and the guerrillas were surprised and dispersed.

During the affray two foreigners were killed—one a German, the other a Swiss—neither of whom had taken part in the disturbance.

General GONZALES had escaped from prison in Durango.

The danger of General CANTO's punishment appears to be past.

The United States steamer *Mohongo* was at Mazatlan.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Collision of Vessels—Navigation Brisk—Murder in a Brothel.

AMHERSTBURG, Canada, Saturday, May 1.

The propeller *Dominion* collided with the schooner *E. W. Head* last night, carrying away some of the upper works and breaking the steam chest. Subsequently, while at anchor off Point au Pelee, the propeller was again run into by the schooner *Bigler*, doing further damage.

PORT COLBORNE, Canada, Saturday, May 1.

The wind is east. The ice moved off this morning.

About 200 vessels have left here since yesterday.

MONTREAL, Saturday, May 1.

The strike among the printers continues, and morning papers advertise for girls to set type.

Yesterday a girl named LOUISA TURNER was badly stabbed by another girl in a house of ill-fame.

Four hundred and thirty French Canadians left yesterday for Boston and New-York.

Severe Gale—Injury to a Light-house at the Mouth of the Mississippi.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 1.

A severe westerly gale yesterday at the mouth of the Mississippi, swept away the galleries of the light-house and the light-keeper's dwelling at Southwest Pass, destroyed the light-house boats and blew five feet of water into the light-house and dwelling. The buildings settled one foot. The storm also damaged the rigging of vessels at the Pass.

A warrant for the arrest of J. C. FORBES, of the [illegible] davit of Supervisor CREECY. He is charged with fraudulently branding 3,000 boxes of tobacco. Mr. CREECY to-day also seized 108 boxes of tobacco shipped from Augusta, Ga. He left for Mississippi to-night to examine into other alleged irregularities.

Disastrous Freshets in Alabama—Cotton Crop Injured.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, May 1.

The late rains are proving very disastrous. Many of the streams are out of their banks, and much cotton and corn has been drowned. The rains still continue, and the farmers are much depressed.

The members of the Illinois Press Association, who have for some days been the guests of this city, left by steamer for Selma at 10 o'clock this morning. They were much pleased with the visit, and received much courtesy and attention. They go from Selma to Columbus, Miss., and thence to their homes.

MILTON J. SAFFORD, Internal Revenue Supervisor for the States of Alabama and Florida, has resigned, to take effect to-day. He has been appointed by Governor SMITH special messenger to represent the interests of Alabama in the public lands.

Explosion of Gasoline and Consequent Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 1.

A barrel of gasoline, standing before the lamp-store of A. H. BOTSFORD, in Second-street, near Pine, took fire this morning, and the lower floor of the building was pretty well burned. The second floor was badly damaged by water, and much of the stock was destroyed. The banking-house of C. H. LAKIN & BRO., adjoining, was badly scorched, but was not materially damaged. The loss was not ascertained.

The store of CURTIS, HOWLEY & CO., in St. Joseph, Mo., was burned yesterday morning. The loss was $15,000, on which there was an insurance of $5,000 in the Fire and Marine Insurance Company of St. Joseph.

Suicide of an Unknown Woman on Long Island.

FORT HAMILTON, L. I., Saturday, May 1.

A woman, about 22 years of age, committed suicide to-day in a pond in New-Utrecht. She had auburn hair, and was dressed in a black and white alpaca dress, white cotton stockings, prunella gaiters, white petticoats, hoop skirt, new corset and jet ear-rings. She wore a gold ring on her left fore-finger, and a locket around her neck, containing the likenesses of a lady and boy. An inquest was commenced to-day by Justice BENNETT and adjourned until Tuesday.

Loss of the British Steamship St. George.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, May 1.

Captain MULLIGAN, of the steamer *Chase*, from Halifax, reports that he visited the wreck of the steamer *St. George*. She struck on Blonde Rock, at 12:30 o'clock on Thursday night. The weather was clear and the sea calm, with a light breeze. On Friday morning the British war steamer *Royalist* went to her assistance and carried the news to Barrington. She will be a total loss. The tide flows through all her compartments. The *Royalist* would return and help to save the cargo.

Home for Fallen Women in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Saturday, May 1.

In this city last night, Trustees and a Board of Managers, the latter consisting of ladies, were elected for the Home of the Friendless. A number of benevolent gentlemen turned over to the trustees a new building for the institution worth $25,000, built by their contributions. The Institution is for reforming abandoned women. The new building has a capacity for forty inmates.

Late yesterday evening a horse was frightened by a velocipede, near the Brighton House, and ran away, throwing MARY MCALESTER from a buggy and causing the loss of her right eye.

Expedition to the Indian Territory.

IN CAMP NEAR WACHITA MOUNTAINS, INDIAN TERRITORY, April 13, *via* KANSAS CITY, April 29.

Edward Cromwell, Esq., New-York:

We started for Fort Bascom, New-Mexico, this morning, *via* Antelope Hill, Lieutenant WHIPPLE's trail, south bank of the Canadian River. We have an infantry escort of twenty men, Company C, Sixth United States Infantry, under Lieutenant B. F. JACOBS, of Company E, with an ambulance for sick and two forage wagons. Our guard is armed with the Springfield needle gun, and Colonel BOONE has provided us with a good supply of presents for friendly Kiowas and Camanches. HENRY BRADLEY, the Cheyenne and Arrapahoes interpreter, accompanies us. It will take about three weeks to walk the distance. General GRIERSON's expedition, under Lieutenant W. R. HARMAN, which went into Texas to recover the ponies stolen for the Arrapahoes, returned yesterday, bringing with him seventeen horses, greatly to the delight of Little Raven and his tribe. One chief was shot and three taken prisoners.

VINCENT COLYER.

Movement for the Reduction of Canal Tolls.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 1.

A committee, of which Hon. ISRAEL T. HATCH is chairman, was appointed by the Board of Trade this morning to visit Albany and coöperate with the committee of the Commercial Convention from Chicago to secure from the Legislature a reduction of tolls on eastward bound grain on the Erie Canal.

Eight propellers left here this morning for Chicago; one, however, has returned, being unable to get through the ice.

Burning of a Cotton Factory at Battenkill.

TROY, N. Y., Saturday, May 1.

About 2 o'clock this morning, the cotton factory of HAWKINS BROTHERS, at Battenkill, was destroyed by fire. The loss is $75,000, on which there is $50,000 insurance. A dwelling-house adjoining, valued at $5,000, was also destroyed. There was no insurance upon the latter building.

More Trouble in Sing Sing Prison—A Keeper Severely Beaten.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Saturday, May 1.

The convicts in the chair shop at Sing Sing Prison, attacked a keeper in their room yesterday, and beat him in a severe manner. The cause has not been ascertained.

Lager Beer Brewery Burned in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 1.

JUTE's lager beer brewery in Roxbury was destroyed by fire this afternoon, with a dwelling house adjoining; loss $10,000.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON has declined the appointment of Judge of the Superior Court tendered him by Governor CLAFLIN.

The Fire on Board the Ship Sussex.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, May 1.

The Board of Survey on the ship *Sussex* returned to the city last night. The hatches were removed, and the fire found to have been subdued to a considerable extent. The cargo will be saved in a damaged condition. The damage to the ship is slight.

Incendiary Fire in Des Moines, Iowa.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 1.

Fire broke out this morning in LAIRD BROTHERS' grocery, on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, Des Moines, Iowa, and swept the whole block. The loss is over $60,000, on which there is an insurance of $20,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Suspension of a Richmond Paper.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, May 1.

The *Southern Opinion* announces its last publication this morning. The editor says that he has for some time thought that, perhaps, the mission of the *Southern Opinion* had been fulfilled, and adds that the distinct Southern principles upon which the paper was founded are dead in the hearts of the people. He further says: "Another fact which we cannot but recognise is, that no cause, however just and good, can long outlive defeat."

Alexander H. Stephens Improving in Health.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, May 1.

The health of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is much improved to-day.

Heavy rains have fallen this afternoon and evening.

The crop accounts from all parts of the State are favorable.

Provincial Council of the Romish Church in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Saturday, May 1.

The Tenth Provincial Council of the Roman Catholic Church, which has been in session during the present week, will close its sessions to-day. The proceedings have been held with closed doors.

The Artillery School at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, May 1.

A large number of army officers arrived here this morning for duty at the Artillery School, and a large number are leaving for other stations.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 1.—The propeller *St. Albans* arrived here last night, from Milwaukee, with a cargo of wheat. This is the first arrival from Lake Michigan since the opening of navigation.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 1.—Mrs. MARGARET WISEMAN, of this city, committed suicide by taking poison yesterday. The dead bodies of three white infants were found in different portions of this city yesterday. They were all pronounced still-born by the Coroner.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 1.—An Irishman, about sixty years of age, name and residence unknown, was struck this afternoon by a gravel train on the Providence Railroad at a crossing three miles from this city, and was fatally injured. He lived in an unconscious state about six hours.

BOSTON, Mass, May 1.—STEPHEN RUNNELLS, a news boy 15 years old, was killed last night by falling from a car on the Fitchburg Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 1.—Dispatches from Schuylkill County report heavy snow-storms there to-day.

CONCORD, N. H., May 1.—A Sunday morning train from White River Junction through Concord and Lowell to Boston will commence running on the 16th inst., and from Boston to Concord in the afternoon.

WASHINGTON.

The Late Dispatches from Minister Rosecrans—Affairs in Mexico—The Public Debt Statement.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 1.

The dispatches which were received yesterday at the State Department from General ROSECRANS, our Minister at Mexico, refer to the condition of the country, more especially to its financial position. It is understood that he recommends and urges the negotiation of a loan to the Juarez Government, as security for which the United States will receive a mortgage on the Province of Sonora and other contiguous territory. Minister ROSECRANS also asks that he be retained as our representative to Mexico for some time longer to enable him to carry out negotiations to this effect.

Your correspondent has official authority for the statement to-night that there is not the remotest probability that these views of Minister ROSECRANS will be favorably entertained by the Administration. The President has always felt a strong interest in Mexican affairs, and is probably better informed as to the condition and wants of that country than any other man in the United States. He has a policy in reference to Mexico which he intends to carry out, and Mr. NELSON will receive very full instructions on the subject.

The reply to General ROSECRANS' dispatches will be to the effect that the new Minister, who will sail in a few days, will present the views of the present Administration to the Mexican authorities on questions as they arise.

GENERAL LEE AND THE PRESIDENT.

General ROBERT E. LEE, late Commander of the Confederate armies, had an interview with President GRANT to-day by appointment. The interview was a very brief one, and it is understood that no reference whatever was made to political affairs. It is not improbable, however, that the President will ask General LEE's views of the condition and wants of the South before he leaves the city, which will not be for some days to come.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The attendance at the White House this morning was not nearly so numerous as usual, and but few visitors saw the President. Among those who obtained an interview were Judge CASEY, of the Court of Claims, General SCHURZ, Senators ABBOTT and POOLE, of North Carolina, Mr. MOLLEY, our new Minister to England.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Attorney-General HOAR left here last evening for his home in Massachusetts, and will be absent a week or ten days.

WALBRIDGE A. FIELD, Esq., the new Assistant Attorney-General, received his commission and took the oath of office to-day, relieving J. HUBLEY ASHTON, who has held that position for some time past. During the absence of Judge HOAR, Mr. FIELD will act as Attorney-General.

THE KANSAS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Ex-Attorney-General EVARTS made an able argument to-day before the Secretary of the Interior in favor of issuing bonds to the Kansas Central Railroad Company. The Company claims bonds to the amount of $3,000,000 as a subsidy granted them by act of Congress. A number of Senators and Representatives were in attendance during the argument.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 1.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The public debt statement was not printed entire at the Treasury Department to-day, owing to unavoidable delays. Only a recapitulation was therefore given to the press, as follows:

The decrease in the public debt is over $6,000,000. The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement which has just been issued from the Treasury Department:

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.	
Bonds at five per cent. issued before March 3, 1864	$[illegible] 00
Bonds at five per cent. (ten-forties) issued under the act of March 3, 1864	194,567,300 00
Bonds of 1881 at six per cent.	283,677,400 00
Five-twenty bonds at six per cent.	1,602,612,000 00
Amount outstanding	$2,107,878,700 00
Interest	45,006,185 28
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates at three per cent. interest	$53,240,000 00
Navy Pension Fund, three per ct. int.	14,000,000 00
Amount outstanding	$67,240,000 00
Interest	1,071,000 00
Debt Bearing No Interest.	
Demand and Legal-tender notes	$356,062,845 00
Postal and fractional currency	35,350,323 40
Certificates of gold deposited	16,207,200 00
Amount outstanding	$407,721,368 40
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	$5,701,313 64
Interest	356,620 75
Total debt, principal outstanding	2,588,541,282 04
Interest accrued	46,[illegible] 08
Less amount of interest paid in advance	3,208,730 00
Interest	43,421,506 08
Total debt, principal and interest	$[illegible] 12
Amount in the Treasury.	
Coin belonging to the Government	$[illegible]
Coin for which Certificates of Deposit are outstanding	16,207,200 00
Currency	7,996,564 07
Total	$[illegible]
Amount of public debt, less cash in the Treasury	$[illegible]
Amount of the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, on the 1st ult.	$[illegible] 74
Decrease of the public debt during the past month	6,399,070 65

No bonds were issued to the Pacific Railroad during April. The statement, however, shows an increase of accrued interest of $294,261 on the bonds of said road since the last statement.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

The Second Comptroller has given instructions under the late Bounty law that hereafter, in paying soldiers' claims, two checks shall be given; one to the agent or attorney for the fee allowed by law, and the other sent direct to the soldier for the remainder due. The fees allowed in claims of white soldiers are ten per cent. when the amount due is under $200, and five per cent. on any additional amount less than $800, and $50 on claims in excess of $800. In colored cases the fees are $5, $7 50 and $10, according as the amount due is less than $50, between $50 and $100, or over $100. In the colored cases, but not in the white ones, advances and notarial expenses are included in the amount paid to the agent.

MINISTER TO BRAZIL.

Hon. HENRY T. BLOW, of Missouri, has been appointed Minister to Brazil.

RESIGNATION.

The resignation of Lieutenant ELY S. PARKER, Brevet Brigadier-General, has been accepted in consequence of his entrance upon the duties of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The following is the statement of Fractional Currency received and shipped during the past week. Receipts, none.

Shipments to the Assistant Treasurer at Boston	$100,000
Shipments to the Depository at Chicago	25,000
Shipments to the National Banks and others	126,182
The Treasurer holds in trust as security for Circulating Bank Notes	342,728,800
Public Deposits	20,255,200
National Bank Notes issued during the week	241,545
Total to date	314,501,721
Mutilated bills returned	12,573,583
Insolvent Bank notes redeemed	1,058,393
Total circulation at date	299,869,760
Fractional Currency redeemed during the week	426,900

NAVAL.

Lieutenant Commander Philip H. Cooper has been ordered to the *Sabine*, on the 15th inst. Lieutenant Commander A. R. McNary has been detached from the *Franklin* and granted sick leave. Lieutenant Commanders Richard S. Chew, C. D. Sigsbee and G. D. B. Glidden, from the Asiatic squadron, are awaiting orders. Lieutenant Chas. J. Train, from the Observatory of this city, has been ordered to the *Sabine* on the 25th instant.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE....ALBANY, May 1.

REPORTS.

To authorize the Mariposa Company to issue preferred stock. To amend the general law for the formation of manufacturing companies. Opening West-avenue, Long Island City. To amend the charter of the Mercantile Library Association. To incorporate the City of Watertown. To provide for a public market in the Twenty-first Ward. To incorporate the villages of Port Leyden and West Mount Vernon. Making appropriations for the repair of the Eastern Division canals. In relation to contracts for constructing the Oneida Lake Canal. To amend the School law of Elmira. The Railroad Committee presented a large number of adverse reports, among them the following: Bill for an underground railroad west side of New-York. For the better protection of travelers on Fourth-avenue. The Harlem Mill bill, which was tabled on motion of Mr. CREAMER.

Railroad in Twenty-third-street. Allowing steam on Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn. Extending the power of the Erie Railroad. Incorporating the Long Island Tunnel and Railroad. Relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Westchester Railroad.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Widening Franklin-avenue, Flatbush. Incorporating the New-York Burglar Insurance Company. Amending the charters of Jamaica, Union Springs and Booneville. Consolidating the German and French Baptist Churches of New-York. Relating to the fees of the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, and to fees of referees in particular cases. Incorporating the Hansom Cab Company. For a City Hall in Oswego. To authorize certain towns in Oneida County to aid a railroad from Rome to Clinton. To amend the charter of the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad. To authorize the Southside Railroad to use an improved steam dummy in the streets of Brooklyn. To incorporate the Excelsior Savings Bank of New-York. To authorize the construction of a railroad from New-Brighton to the Onondaga Valley.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the American Trust Company. Changing the name of the Yorkville Baptist Church. For the erection of an almshouse in Brooklyn. Closing part of Hunterfly road in Brooklyn. To incorporate the Real Estate Assurance Company of New-York. To extend time for the completion of the Buffalo City Railroad. To widen and pave North Second-street, Brooklyn. In relation to local assessments in opening, widening and extending streets in New-York, whereby the City will pay a portion when for the general good. Authorizing Oswego to borrow money to build a city hall.

Mr. O'DONNELL moved to recommit the bill amendatory of the State Excise law to amend as follows: All the provisions of this act shall be held to apply to the sale of ale or beer, except so much thereof as forbids the granting of a license to any person, except such persons as propose to keep an inn, tavern, or hotel; and the Commissioners of Excise may in their discretion grant licenses for the sale of ale or beer for sums not less than ten dollars to others than those who propose to keep an inn, tavern or hotel; and that these provisions extend to all portions of the State, except the Metropolitan District.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to lay it on the table. Lost, 5 to 19.

The motion to recommit was carried—14 to 12. The "yeas" were all Republicans and the "nays" were all Democrats, with the exception of Messrs. FOLGER and HUMPHREY.

At 12 o'clock the Senate considered the special order, which were claim bills.

The Senate ordered to a third reading a number of claim bills, also the bills to incorporate the Abingdon-square Savings Bank, and to amend the State Excise law.

Adjourned until Monday morning.

ASSEMBLY.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the Town-bonding bill, striking out certain counties from its operation, and prohibiting municipal corporations through which the road already runs, from aiding rival railroads, unless the road already built appears upon the assessment rolls specified in the act.

The House acted on the Senate amendments until 12 o'clock, when a third reading was reached.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Clinton County Savings Bank. In relation to the Baptist Church of Clyde. To amend the charter of Randolph; in relation to the Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad. For the protection of the bridge over Chemung River, in the town of Corning. To establish a Receiver of Taxes in New-Rochelle. To increase the capital stock of the Long Island Safe Deposit Company. Establishing a new drive on West Eleventh-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street north to the Institution for the Blind. Declaring the westerly branch of the St. Regis River public highway. To construct a free bridge over the Chemung River. In relation to the Elmira Female College. Allowing the Excise Commissioners to revoke a license for cause on sufficient notification.

REPORTS.

Authorizing the Comptroller of New-York to appoint four Tax Commissioners—for consideration Mr. GLEASON made a minority report. In relation to Life and Health Insurance Companies.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To encourage the formation of water-power manufacturing companies. Authorizing the payment of certain moneys into the State Treasury. Reappropriating a certain portion of the United States Deposit Fund for the benefit of academies. Incorporating the Staten Island Bridge Company. Providing for the construction of a canal in New-Utrecht. To amend the charter of the International Bridge Company. Incorporating the Pacific Savings Bank in the Third Ward of the City of New-York. Incorporating the Bethlehem Mutual Insurance Association. For an additional alms house in Brooklyn. To amend the charter of Jamaica.

Prohibiting licenses to sell liquors on the Allegany and Cattaraugus Reservations. Incorporating the Lucerne Water Works. Limiting the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Buffalo. To amend the charter of the New-York Mutual Gaslight Company. To abolish certain punishments in State Prisons and Penitentiaries. To lay out Fairmount-avenue, West Farms. To exclude superfluous matter in Legislative printing. For an iron bridge at Brockport. To restore the channel of the Oswego River to its capacity before the enlargement of the Oswego Canal. To amend the law relative to trustees. Fixing the salaries of Kings County Supervisors at $1,000. In relation to real estate derived by descent from aliens dying intestate. Extending the legal meaning of the crime of arson. To amend the law relative to wills. Increasing the salaries of Appeals and Supreme Court Judges, and the clerk and reporters of the Court of Appeals.

A message was received from the Governor vetoing the bill relating to the Jordan Academy and Free School in District No. 4, in the town of Elbridge, Onondaga County. The Jordan Academy was constituted by special act in academical department in Free School District No. 4, in the manner provided by the laws of 1864, being a general law passed that year to revise and consolidate the acts relating to public instruction. The Jordan Academy passed into the charge of the Board of Education of the district. It was provided by the special act (1867) that the Board of Education might fix the terms of tuition. But by the subsequent passage of an act, known as the Free School law, the privilege of requiring payment from pupils was taken from all the departments (the academical included) of the public schools. From the operation of this general provision, the Jordan Academy seeks exemption. It would get the benefit of the Public School system, and yet be at liberty to require payment for tuition from some of its pupils. The teachers and pupils of this academical department are reported by the Board of Education as Common School teachers and pupils, and, consequently, are counted toward the *pro rata* share of the public money assigned to the district. The bill is without precedent and would establish a bad one.

The veto was sustained by 66 to 4.

Adjourned till Monday morning.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Season—A Week of Banquets—Women's Rights—The Irish Church in Parliament—An Advance Epitaph.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 17, 1869.

The weather interests me so much that I take it for granted my readers have an equal attraction for meteorological information. After a warm February, with birds and flowers, we have had a cold March. The buds kept as close as they could, as so, I presume did the birds; but the first weeks of April have been like June. At 5 o'clock in the morning the birds fill the air with a perfect jubilation of song; the orchards, pear trees and cherry trees are in all their glory of white blossoms, and the deep rich green meadow lands are warmed with golden butter-cups, fragrant cowslips and pale yellow primroses. The soft sunshine fills the world, the air is balm, and you wonder, for the time, what in his climate an Englishman ever found to grumble at. We are ten degrees north of New-York, and the first of April brought us more flowers and foliage than I ever saw there a month later. Now, as I write these lines, I can see at least a thousand fruit trees, each one glory of bloom. By May-day England will be a big bouquet of apple-blossoms.

A WEEK OF BANQUETS.

This has been a week of banquets. There have been religious, political, literary and artistic dinners. Everything that excites an Englishman strikes to his stomach and gives him a tremendous appetite. Whatever work is before him, he feels sure that he can eat his way through it. If he feels charitable, he dines. The way to feed the hungry is first of all to eat a good dinner himself. He expresses his loyalty, his hero-worship, all his noble sentiments in the same way—first plenty to eat, then toasts and sentiments.

The first banquet of the week was that to Mr. DICKENS, at Liverpool. The incense of adulation, from which Americans shrink so sensitively, and of which Englishmen are so fond, was burnt under Mr. DICKENS' nose on this occasion by Lord HOUGHTON, (Moncton Milnes,) Lord DUFFERIN, who said that all peoples of English descent and speech, whatever their feelings to England, were loyal to Mr. DICKENS; Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE, &c. Lord HOUGHTON expressed his regret that Mr. DICKENS had not gone into politics and become a peer. Mr. DICKENS is usually very happy in his dinner speeches, but the incense seems to have been too much for him on this occasion. His reason for not being a politician, or accepting a peerage, is that when he chose a literary career he determined to stick to that, to live by it, and to be content with its honors and rewards. Mr. DICKENS is now giving what are announced as his farewell readings, and the members of the dramatic profession in London, engaged every night, have asked him to give them some in the morning. He is too fond of the drama and its interpreters to refuse them the pleasure and benefit of hearing him.

The banquet of the Fishmongers to the Archbishop of Canterbury is the next in order. The Prime Warden is a north countryman, and an old friend of Dr. TAIT; and so he asked the Archbishop to dine with him, and got all the distinguished people he could to do him honor. First came that nice little German gentleman, the Prince of TECK, husband of the Princess MARY of Cambridge; then Lord LAWRENCE, late Governor-General of India, sporting the blushing honors of his new peerage; Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, who renounced the honor of being Lord Chancellor, and £10,000 a year, because he could not go with Mr. GLADSTONE on disestablishment; the President of the Royal Academy, soon to open its new galleries, said to be the finest in Europe—if they had but something to hang in them—and a power of the reverend clergy.

The dinner, of course, was of heavy magnificence. Then came the incense. Queen, Prince and Princess of WALES, Prince TECK, Army and Navy, and a special glorification of the Archbishop, and even the Archbishop's wife. All his works praised him. He had collected a large fund, as Bishop of London, and built many churches. In his zeal he had gone to stable-yards and preached to omnibus drivers and lads on Sundays. If we can believe this head Fishmonger, St. Peter and other fishermen at the other end of the apostolic succession, were not to be compared with the Archbishop of Canterbury, who does not make tents, and has $50,000 gold a year.

In the general process of soaping and shampooing, the Prime Warden and his fellow Fishmongers had one bitter disappointment. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, the late American Minister, was not present. The Prime Warden, in apologizing for his absence—which was very necessary, as the presence of the American Minister has come to be as indispensable at a great banquet as turtle soup and soft sawder,—said "he had been very sorry to see in the papers that morning a rather abrupt telegram." How could he expect a telegram to be other than abrupt, at the prices they charge for them? People who pay a sovereign for every two words are not apt to indulge in complimentary circumlocutions. And to think that Englishmen must dine for years to come, perhaps, without Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON!

Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, the Irish Church martyr, did his best to console the Prime Fishmonger under his bereavement. With all its troubles, he held that the present time is better than any time past. Not only do Archbishops of Canterbury have ten thousand a year without the slightest risk of having their heads cut off, or being sent to the Tower, or of anything worse than disestablishment—but an Englishman is no longer obliged to make his house a castle as in the days of the Plantagenets, or to lose his head, as in the days of the Tudors, or tolerate vice, with the Stuarts, or be robbed at Hounslow, as in Queen ANNE's time, by Irish Bishops, or all get drunk at dinner like their grandfathers.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

The House went into Committee on the Irish Church bill on Thursday night. Mr. NEWDEGATE led the forlorn hope against it, with a motion to postpone its consideration for six months. There was a succession of no Popery and no surrender speeches, all on one side. The Pope had got Ireland, and meant to have England. The Jesuits are busy. Maynooth is to be endowed with Protestant money. The Constitution is being destroyed. "Despotism is not the less despotism," said Mr. NEWDEGATE, "because it is Democratic; and so sensible of this are the people and Senate of the United States, that they are trying in every way to qualify that despotism." And then his soul was harrowed up by seeing members of Parliament, day by day, talking in the lobbies with Archbishop MANNING, whom he characterized as "the most insinuating of tyrants." Another member made a vain appeal to the loyalty of the House, in describing the disaffection now existing in Ireland. Fenianism, he said, was as bad as ever, and Ribbonism worse. Saddest of all, it was extremely difficult to get up even the semblance of a cheer for Prince ARTHUR, now on a visit to Dublin. Mr. GLADSTONE replied to these gentlemen as a matter of form. Mr. DISRAELI quietly surrendered, and advised Mr. NEWDEGATE not to go to a division. But he could not take advice, and was beaten by 128 majority.

Now all the details will be settled, it would seem, by strict party vote. Mr. GLADSTONE will probably accept a few unimportant amendments, but the bill will be passed and sent to the Lords by Whitsuntide.

While disestablishment thus goes on triumphantly in the House, a compact majority trampling down all opposition, and at times getting up an impatient row to silence a troublesome speaker, the Irish Church Bishops, clergy and laity, have met in Dublin to utterly denounce the whole proceeding—they refuse all compromise; they will make no surrender. They despise the honors of war; they will not keep their side arms and baggage; they will not even accept the inevitable. They reject with scorn the advice given them to set their house in order and save what they can out of the wreck of the Establishment. The whole thing is to them a great wrong, a great insult, spoliation, confiscation, downright robbery with violence, and very loudly do they protest against it. "Are religious matters to be settled according to the wishes of the people of Ireland?" they ask. "If religious matters, why not political?" If the Irish people were consulted, there would be Repeal of the Union to-morrow, and the Queen's supremacy would soon be set aside on the same principle; nor are the rights of the landlords in any better condition. Try the wishes of the people on that question. All an Irishman's traditions with respect to the soil of his country are of dispossession, confiscation, wrongs, spoliations. He disputes at every step the exercise of the landlord's rights, because in his heart he denies those rights altogether. The real cry of Irishmen is, not Church disestablishment, but "Ireland for the Irish, and down with invading England." This is the substance of some of the eloquent speeches in the Church Conference, and all breathe the same spirit. The Conference is the "immovable body" we read about, and the "irresistible force" is Mr. GLADSTONE's 128 majority in the House of Commons, with the will of the nation behind it. Disestablishment is the first installment of what England is ready to pay for peace and security. Union is looked upon as a necessity of geographical position, but to secure a peaceful and willing union with Ireland, England will no more regard the interests of landlords than those of the Church. Mr. GLADSTONE is no more ready to disestablish one, than Mr. BRIGHT will be, when his turn comes, to dispossess the other. And if an Irish Parliament on College Green, and the green flag flying from Dublin Castle, were a *sine qua non*—if Ireland were to persist in demanding the same rights that have been granted to Hungary by Austria, under the same penalty, who can doubt that they would be granted. CHARLES I. and WILLIAM III. were ready to give religious and political equality to Ireland, under the dread of French intervention. America has more power now to serve Ireland than France has ever had. Irishmen, here and in America, have the game in their own hands, if they choose to play it.

Mr. GLADSTONE's temper, which his friends say is only a little added earnestness of manner, breaks out at every attempt to stay the progress of his bill; but never was a majority better in hand. There is not the semblance of a cave. Last night Mr. DISRAELI's first amendment was negatived by 126 majority. He wished to preserve the connection between the Irish and English Church, even if the former is disestablished, under the Queen's supremacy. The Roman Catholic Church had its head—and if there is to be religious equality in Ireland, the Protestant Church ought to be left in as good a condition—but the House was afraid it would be called upon to provide heads for the Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Plymouth Brethren, and all the other acephalous denominations. Meantime the Conservative papers take comfort in republishing the following *ante-mortem* epitaph on the "renegade and traitor" who is doing all the mischief:

Intensely anxious to do right,
He marred great abilities by great inconsistencies.
Born a Conservative,
He became a Radical.
Having resigned high office
Upon High-Church principles,
In later life he advocated measures
Which would practically have separated
The Church from the Nation
And reduce her to the position of a sect.
As a financier, unsurpassed;
As a statesman, found lamentably wanting;
As an orator, almost unrivaled;
As a reasoner, too clever to be sound.
Of varied accomplishments as a scholar,
Of the character of the English people most ignorant.
He gave to his country the luxury of cheap claret,
And he did his best
Unsuccessfully
To destroy the British Constitution.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Maestro Rossini—The Vespucci—Scientific Copies—Public Instruction—The Season.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Monday, April 12, 1869.

This is the day for the reunion of Parliament, and more than anything else the people are interested to hear the story which the Minister of Finance has to tell. But the general facts are known already, and the details will mostly concern those who with the Government have accounts of their own to make up. The Italian financial system is such a mass of confusion, that one must be a pretty good student of book-keeping to be able to make it out. The Italians may understand it well enough, for there are figures enough published, but there seems to be a want of simplicity of statement. The balance sheet of the army, of public works, and of public instruction is first to be discussed. The session does not promise to be one of great interest, but a week's talk may develop some phase of policy worthy of notice.

THE MAESTRO ROSSINI.

It is known that at the time the death of ROSSINI was announced, VERDI took the initiative in a project for having his memory honored by a special musical celebration. It was suggested that the first among living Italian composers should be invited to take part, so as to give to the occasion all possible distinction. The scheme is in a way to be carried out. The anniversary of ROSSINI's death is named as the time for the musical ceremony, and the place the great church of San Petronio, at Bologna. The idea has everywhere been received with favor, and particularly at Milan has been warmly encouraged. Besides VERDI, it is understood that CICCIA, MERCADANTE, and MABELLINI, have agreed to assist in the preparation of the music. A requiem mass will be composed, to be performed by the best talent that can be got together.

THE VESPUCCI.

Visitors to Florence will remember to have seen in the Borg' Ognisanti, near the church of that name, a house with a Latin inscription, indicating that on that site stood the habitation of the VESPUCCI family, and that there the one who gave the name to our continent was born. Recent researches in the archives of Florence prove the fact of a slight error in the placing of the monument, and in the future, those looking for the marble tablet will find it on a house in the Via Nuova, two or three buildings in the rear of the one so long supposed to be that standing on the real site. Four hundred years and more ago, much of the property in that neighborhood belonged to the VESPUCCI family. The father or grandfather of our discoverer gave a part of his estate to found the convent of Santa Maria del' Umilta, which was afterward converted into the Hospital of St. John of God, still standing and dispensing its benefits to suffering humanity.

It is a credit to the Florentines that they have put on nearly every house in which a distinguished citizen was born a tablet of marble, with names and dates, so that townspeople and strangers may read as they run interesting historic facts. And few cities are richer than this in heroes of the past six centuries, distinguished in literature, science, arts, arms and foreign discovery. The VESPUCCI are not among the grandees of Florence, and, indeed, are hardly heard of, although their ancestor has left them a truer patent of nobility than any which sovereign prerogative can bestow. It may be for us some day to give to AMERICUS a monument.

SCIENCE.

Among the scientific establishments of this capital, in which real ability is found, perhaps La Specola stands first. Florence has no university like Turin, Bologna and Naples, around which are gathered instructors of eminent attainments. Pisa and Sienna are the only important schools near Florence, and these have enjoyed reputations more than respectable for long periods of time. La Specola, or the Museum of Natural History, furnishes to the student instruction of a high order, within a certain range, and some of the professors have a European renown. In botany, the name of PARLATORE is well known, and that of DONATI, by a happy accident, if anything in science can be accidental, is celebrated for all time. The Professor was using an inferior instrument, in the smaller observatory, on the night when the comet was discovered; but the hint was sufficient to awaken hopes, and a glance through the great telescope made him immortal. The observatory stands over the tribune in which the rude instruments used by GALILEO are deposited; a museum also of other interesting relics of the Pisan, or Florentine, astronomer. A new observatory is in progress at Arcetri, overlooking Florence, where GALILEO made his observations, and where he died.

Among the other Professors of reputation in *La Specola* are SCHIFF and HERZEN. The latter has lately delivered a lecture upon the monkey theory of the origin of man, which has made a great sensation here in Florence, and the quarrel of the parties, for and against, is still going on in the newspapers.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The system of public instruction in Italy is full of defects. Indeed, it can hardly be called a system, and in this department the Italians have exhibited very little of constructive power. There is a bad significance in the single fact that the Minister of Public Instruction has been changed twenty-five times since 1847, or in twenty-one years. There is a tribe of men called Professors, with a certain amount of education, who are paid 5,000 francs a year by the Government, to go about the country delivering lectures upon one or another branch of learning, but, if very general testimony is to be accepted, with not much benefit to anybody. To some the place is nearly a sinecure, and others address their discourses to audiences of not more than a dozen persons. The Minister of Public Instruction dispenses annually 15,000,000 francs in all Italy, a sum about equal to that expended by the City of New-York on its public schools.

There exist in Italian cities numbers of institutes called lyceums, which do the work in middle-class education of our High Schools. Using the phrase middle-class reminds one that this, as a great governing influence, is yet to be created in Italy. The hope of England and the solid basis of American society, a middle class can do for Italy what it has done for the countries from which this is ready to take example. It is constantly said by Italians that the youth of the country cannot without difficulty be made to fix their attention upon serious studies. New habits are to be created, and a national pride to be aroused which will inspire effort for popular instruction, with the end in view of increasing the moral force of the country.

The University of Pisa is one of the most ancient and renowned in Italy. Authentic documents prove that it existed as far back as the close of the twelfth century. The palace in which it has its present seat, called *La Sapienza*, is believed to have been the temple of VESTA, reduced to its present use by COPINO I., in 1542. This school is principally distinguished for studies in Natural Science. Its most eminent Professors have been, in Mathematics, MOSSOTTI; in Chemistry, PIRIA; in Medicine, PUCCINOTTI, and in Physical Science, MATTEUCCI. These, by their writings, have acquired some reputation in Europe. Professor AMARI, the author of the "Sicilian Vespers," now raised to the rank of Senator, was for some time instructor in Oriental languages. Particularly in Arabic he is said to have uncommon skill. The past year 484 students were in this institution in the various departments of study. The foundation of the University of Sienna dates back to the thirteenth century. The leading Professors in this seminary are CONTI in Philosophy, FERRUCCI in Literature, BUMA in Medicine, and CUPPARI in Agronomy. The number in the school last year was somewhat less than 100, and the usual number of undergraduates is not far from that standard. There are twenty so-called universities in the Kingdom of Italy, fifteen under the control of the State and five independent. Those of Padua and Naples are the most important for the number of students, each having about fifteen hundred. Those of Turin and Paris come next, with something more than one thousand each. Pisa and Bologna follow with their four or five hundred. We sometimes laugh in America at our universities with two hundred students scattering doctors' degrees in such numbers that the land seems to be drenched with learning. But they go further here in Italy, for there are four "universities," each with from sixty to ninety students.

The Minister of Public Instruction in making his annual report of 15,000,000 francs expended for the education of the people, would have done well to name the fact that the King takes annually out of the Treasury 12,000,000 francs to keep up his establishment. A few years ago the Royal allowance was 16,000,000. The contrast between the glitter of Royal tinsel and popular ignorance in these monarchical countries is shameful and humiliating.

The whole number of students in the twenty universities of Italy is 7,651. The show is certainly respectable compared with other countries, the differences of population being taken into account. Austria is reported to have had in 1865, in the seven great schools, not including Padua, 7,865. Spain had, at the last report, 6,611 in her universities; France, 15,000, and Germany 20,000. While the Italians do not claim the thoroughness of culture of the Germans, learned studies are not neglected here. It is a fruit of the old system that the few are tolerably well cared for, while the masses are left utterly without systematic instruction. Prussia is the only country in Europe, except Switzerland, in which all classes enjoy privileges of education adapted to their different wants.

THE SEASON.

Hundreds are now coming back from Naples and Rome. The season is over in the last-named city, and it is left by foreigners to its Summer nap. Naples is always attractive, and the hot season may be passed with comfort at either Capri, Ischia or Sorento. As for Vesuvius, it has no wind in its stomach, and its sulphurous eructations, worse than the odor of garlic, have ceased. The languor of a delicious repose is settling upon Italy, and by those of a poetic imagination it is now most to be enjoyed. The whole surface of the land is bursting into greenness and bloom. Every old knoll, half ivy-covered, is deepening into a richer golden-green and brown. The sky is an amethystine bowl, specked only by flitting birds that make the air vocal with their songs.

ANGELICO.

The Ohio House of Representatives has passed a new visible admixture law, which provides that any "visible admixture" who shall be guilty of the crime of casting a vote, shall be punished by imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and also provides penalties for inducing such persons to vote, and punishment for Judges receiving such votes.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A SONG OF AGE.

Who mourns! Flow on, delicious breeze!
Who mourns, though youth and strength go by?
Fresh leaves invest the vernal trees,
Fresh airs will drown my latest sigh.
What am I but a part outworn
Of earth's great whole that lifts more high
A tempest-freshened brow each morn
To meet pure beams and azure sky?

Thou world-renewing breath, sweep on,
And waft earth's sweetness o'er the wave!
That earth will circle round the sun
When God takes back the life he gave!
To each his turn! Even now I feel
The feet of children press my grave,
And one deep whisper o'er it steal—
"The soul is His who died to save."
—*Aubrey de Vere.*

THE EASTER EGG.

From the Easter Annual.

It stood on the mantel-piece of the best parlor, in a little ornamental egg-cup of gilt filagree work. I noticed it as soon as I entered the room, and wondered what it was. A close scrutiny showed me that it was intended for an "Easter egg." There were the variegated hues unmistakably plain, and underneath, on a gold plate on the stand, were inscribed the words, "To Joseph Clarke, from A. C. and S. C., in remembrance of Easter, 1850." That settled the question as to its being an Easter egg at once; but, at the same time, it roused my curiosity to know what event this novel souvenir was intended to commemorate.

I had just taken up my quarters at the "Crown and Dolphin," with the intention of spending a few days of my Easter vacation at that venerable hostelry, which was one of those old-fashioned country inns—big, rambling, many-gabled houses—well known to travelers in the old stage-coaching days. A good many of them exist still up and down England, but their glory has departed, and there is an air of solitude and desolation about them like that which reigned in the halls of Balclutha, over which Ossian sang his melancholy dirge. Mine host was Joseph Clarke, a portly, red-faced, plethoric personage, whose natural irascibility was not softened by constant attacks of gout. However, he was civil to me, his only guest, and was rather a pleasant companion of an evening, when he and I smoked our long clays together beside the parlor fire. Every morning at breakfast that egg used to attract my attention, and every day I resolved that I would satisfy my curiosity by asking old Clark the history of it; but, somehow, I felt diffident in his presence. It might be some family matter, into which a stranger had no right to pry; so I held my peace.

One morning—Easter Monday, in fact—I was sitting as usual in the best parlor, in solitary grandeur, when a knock came at the door, and then mine host and his wife entered. There was an appearance of confusion in their looks, which puzzled me. The mystery was soon solved by mine host, who blurted out: "Mr. Morley, Sir, my old 'oman and me, Sir, has made bold to come and ask a favor of ye. Fact is, Sir, it's our weddin'-day, and we allers has a family party. There's only sons and darters, and sons and darters-in-law, and gran'children—a matter of a dozen, not more. And would ye mind takin' a bit o' dinner with us, Sir?"

Before I had time to reply, Mrs. Clarke broke in: "Which, I know, Sir, it's not for the likes o' you to dine with sich as us in a general way; but to-day bein' our weddin'-day, and you bein' alone, Sir, we made bold, Sir, to think you would not be above eatin' a bit o' dinner with us."

I very readily accepted the invitation, much to the delight of the worthy couple; and to cut matters short, a very good dinner we had. I insisted upon the whole party adjourning to the best parlor after dinner, when mine host produced some choice port from the cellar. It being Easter Monday, and I having been, so to speak, admitted into the bosom of the family, I ventured to broach the question of the egg. If not of a private nature, what did it relate to? A general laugh, and a husky chuckle from old Joseph himself, suggested that there was something amusing connected with the egg; and it didn't require much pressing to induce Mr. Clarke to tell the tale, which he did as follows:

"Let's see, it must be goin' on for fifteen years since that happened. Howsumever, I'll begin at the beginnin'. Ye've, maybe, noticed that big house opposite. Well, there a Dr. Carter lives. He's a widower—wife's been dead this ten years, I suppose; he has a couple o' darters, but they're married and settled elsewhere. It's one o' them as I'm goin' to tell ye of. Deary me! I remember when them darters of hisen was young girls—what romps they used to have! D'ye see that round hole in the big door there, close to the latch? Well, that's where they used to stand a tip-toe and peep through when they heard any gentlemen a drivin' or ridin' up here, and we used to have a power o' young college gents then—far more than now. But I'm gettin' off the line. Well, a matter o' fifteen years ago, there was a young chap stayin' here a learnin' medicine with Dr. Carter,—a Frenchman he was, Alfred Chabot they called him. A merry, nice-lookin' little feller he was,—far decenter to look at and talk to than ever I thought a furriner could ha' been. He was fond o' comin' here of an evenin', and would bring his fiddle with him, and sing to it as sweet as a bird. And he was that amusin' with it all, that I tell ye, I've many a time thought I'd ha' died with laughin' at him. I think he must ha' had some larks with the young ladies opposite, too, when the old man was away, for I've heard 'em laughin' in the garden like good 'uns, many a time. And my wife, she says to me one day—

"'I tell 'ee what, Joe,—that young French chap 'll be spliced to one o' them Miss Carters afore long, or my name ain't Betty Clarke.'

"'D'ye think so, Betty?' says I. For, to tell the truth, I never cast a thought on the matter afore,—women is such sharper hands than men, ye see, at findin' out them sort o' things.

"'Think it?' says she, 'I'm just certain of it; and what's more, 'tis Miss Susie, the younger one, he's arter. Haven't I watched 'em lookin' at one another in church, so sly, when they thought nobody's eye was on 'em? La! bless yer, 'tis we women folks that have the eyes; you men are as blind as bats.'

"Well, after what Betty said, I thought I'd look at my lady and gentleman in church the next Sunday I was there. But never a sign did I see, bless ye, pass between 'em; their eyes seemed glued to their prayer-books, leastways here were. What they were at in sermon time, I can't tell ye, for I generally listens to our parson with my eyes shut; it must bother a man, ye know, when he's preachin', to see folks all staring at him with their eyes wide open; so I always shuts mine.

"This young Chabot, he lived in lodgings in the village, in the very house where our Lott lives now. Old Billy Hawes and his wife lived there then, and Billy says to me, when we was smokin' our pipes together one evenin' beside the club-room fire:

"'Joe,' says he, 'my old 'oman tells me Dr. Carter won't let that young French chap have his darter.'

"'Nonsense!' says I, 'you don't mean to say young Chabot has asked for one of 'em?'

"'Ay! that he has, Joe; and old Carter stormed and swore dreadful at him, so my Sally says; but how she come to hear on't, unless the young genelm'n told her hisself, I don't know.'

"'Which of 'em did he ask for—did Sally say?'

"'Well, the young 'un, I believe.'

"'Ah! then,' says I, 'ye may depend upon it, it's because he didn't choose t'other. Ye see, the young 'un is young, and can afford to wait; but the old 'un, she is gettin' on in years, and it'll be hard to get rid of her soon.'

"'Well, there's a deal o' truth in that, Joe,' says Billy. Just then my missis came in, and Billy had to go a minute arter; so we didn't have any more talk about old Carter and his darter that night.

"Howsumever, young Chabot stayed on and seemed as friendly with the old man as ever, so I began to think that Billy Hawes' missis had been gammonin' him with some cock-and-bull story as wasn't true.

"Well, time went on. Christmas came and went, and a mortal cold Christmas it was. Poor old Billy Hawes, he was laid up that bad with it that I never saw a sight of him for three months arterwards.

"On Easter Monday, old Carter went to Norfolk on some business or other. The day after he had gone, about 6 o'clock in the evenin', young Chabot comes into the bar, and says to me:

"'Mr. Clarke, I've got a friend here who has come to see me. We're going to travel up to London to-night by the last train from Welbeach. I want to know if you'll drive us over to Welbeach in your shandry. I've got a couple of small portmanteaus, and that's all our luggage.'

"'What time d'ye want to start from this?' I asked.

"'Oh, a little after ten,—say a quarter past.'

"'Very well, then, Sir,' says I; 'I've no objection to drive ye; but I hope ye'll not keep me waitin', for it's a cold night to let a horse stand about in harness.'

"'O, no fear of that. We'll be here punctually to the minute,' says he, and without more words, walks about his business.

"Ye see we had no line nearer than Welbeach in those days, and that was a good five miles off. I had a rattlin' mare then, though, that could cover the distance easy in twenty minutes.

"Well, by ten minutes past ten, the shandry was ready, and just on the minute of the quarter, my young gentleman comes up with his friend and a boy carryin' the portmanteaus. The horse bein' ready, and we three ready too, without more ado they hopped into the trap. Mr. Chabot sat in front with me, and his friend perched himself on the back seat, and off we drove.

"I hadn't much time to look at Mr. Chabot's friend, but he seemed about the same height as the young Frenchman, with a little more beard and mustachios. Mr. Chabot and me, we talked away pretty fast, but the gent behind didn't put in a word; though, for the matter 'o that, it ain't comfortable to talk from the back seat to a party in front. Once Mr. Chabot turned round and said:

"'Have you any cigars there, Philip? I dare say Mr. Clarke would like one; and I'm sure I should.'

"'O yes,' says Mr. Philip, and hands over a case full. I took one, Mr. Chabot took one, and, as I heard Mr. Philip strike a match directly afterward, I concluded he took one too.

"My old mare soon did the distance, and before we had been twenty minutes on the road the red lights of the station came in sight.

"We used to have a practice here then—it's gone out mostly now—o' takin' somethin' short at Easter time, out of the shell of an Easter egg. Mr. Chabot proposed that we should have somethin' short in this way; so I pulled up at a public house opposite the station, for we had ten minutes to spare. Mr. Chabot and I jumped down to go into the public, but Mr. Philip he said he'd go on and get the tickets.

"I says: 'You'd better have a nip out o' the Easter egg, Sir; it's held lucky here to do that; and, any way, it'll warm ye.'

"He wanted a deal o' pressin', but at last he agreed; so we had an Easter egg-shell between us. Mr. Chabot drank first. Then Mr. Philip tried his hand. But, la! I saw he warn't used to neat spirits, he made sich a splutterin', and coughed till I thought he'd ha' choked.

"'Gone the wrong way, Sir,' says I. He looked away, still coughin' and rubbin' his stomach.

"'Burnt—my—inside—nearly to a cinder,' I heard him blurt out to Mr. Chabot. Then he rushed off to get the tickets.

"'Friend ain't partial to a raw nip, Sir,' says I. Mr. Chabot laughed, and said:

"'No; that's a taste he hasn't acquired yet.'

"In a few minutes we heard the train comin'. Mr. Chabot slipped a sovereign into my hand, and thanked me for drivin' him and his friend. I followed him to the platform; the two of 'em jumped into a first-class carriage, and the last I saw of 'em was as the train was movin' off. They both looked out of the window, laughin' and wavin' their hands at me. I waved my hand back to 'em, and then the train went out into the darkness and I lost them.

"The next mornin' there was such a hubbub and to-do over yonder as you never heard. Miss Susie wasn't to be found anywhere,—hadn't slept in her bed all night, and was gone nobody knew where. Ye see, they went to bed so early that they hadn't missed her over night. Well, d'ye know, I was that stupid that I never guessed what had happened, till my Betty she comes up to me and says:

"'You're a nice sort o' feller, Joe! A fine mess you've got yourself into! and you the father of a family, too!'

"'Mess!' says I. 'What d'ye mean?'

"'What do I mean?' says she. 'Why, you ought to be ashamed o' yourself, not to know better than help a young girl like that to run away from her home! Ye're nigh as big a villain as the man she's run away with.'

"Will ye believe me, even then I didn't see what she was drivin' at, till she went on, with a face the color o' raw beef:

"'Don't tell me you know nothin' about it—don't stand there and look so innocent. How would they ha' got away if it hadn't been for you drivin' them? Ah, get away with ye! it's enough to make an honest woman ashamed of her husband, so it is.'

"Now I saw it all plain enough. Mr. Chabot and his friend!—the drive to the station! It nearly took away my breath as the truth burst upon me. The young gentleman that sat behind had been—Miss Susie Carter! 'Well, of all the neat tricks ever played, there's none comes up to that,' says I to myself. Then I turns to Betty, and says:

"'I'll take my solemn oath, Betty, I never guessed what was up till this minute. As true as I am standing here, I had no more notion that that young feller with Mr. Chabot was a lady, than I'd have now that you're Queen of England.'

"It was a long time afore the old 'oman would believe me, but she come round at last; and when old Carter came to hear of it, my word, didn't he swear, and wasn't he mad! Didn't he pitch into me, neither! But I gave him as good as I got; and when he told me I had helped his daughter to escape, I gave him the lie flat. He swore he'd have the law on me. But young Chabot wrote a letter exoneratin' me from all blame, and sayin' I was as innocent as a babe unborn, which was Gospel truth; and the old man came to me afterward, and said he was sorry for the hasty words he had spoken.

"I had a letter from the young scamp, too, thankin' me in the name of himself and his wife (they were married as soon as they got to London) for the kind service I had done them. He said Mr. Philip wished me to know that though he was willing to forgive, he never could forget the agony and torture I had put him to by pressing him into taking that dreadful hot brandy out of the lucky egg-shell, which he was afraid to refuse lest he should rouse suspicion.

"After holdin' out against 'em desperate for six months or more, old Carter came round and gave in, and made the best of it; and it wasn't a bad thing, for young Chabot had money of his own. It was when they came down here, man and wife, to stay with the old man, that they gave me yonder egg you asked about. It's a pretty thing, though I don't know what it's made of; some kind of French plaster, I take it. They said it was a fitting token to recall that memorable night; and more especially Miss Susie—Mrs. Chabot, that is—said, to keep alive the remembrance of that awful egg-shell full o' brandy.

"Well, I was riled a bit, at first, at the trick they had played on me, and at the way they had made me their tool; but I have never regretted doin' them the service. I believe it was a kindness to them, after all; for they loved one another, and they'd only ha' been miserable if they had been separated. And it's my belief, Sir, that if there was a little more of that sort o' love which made them two young folks run away rather than be parted, between a many husbands and wives that gets married in a proper and respectable way, this world 'ud be a sight happier than it is."

LOVE CONTRASTED IN THE TEUTONS AND LATINS.—One of the tests applicable to the measurement of the imaginative faculties of a nation is the mode in which these passions are felt and regarded by the people which belong partly to the material and partly to the spiritual portion of man's nature. It must be clear at once, on a very cursory consideration of the subject, that the great master passion, love, as it is felt by each man and woman among us; as it is regarded by us when spectators of the working of the passion in others; as it is written of and sung of by our writers of fiction and poets; as it is taught and preached of by our divines, is very largely, very intimately concerned with the imaginative side of our natures; more largely and more intimately concerned with that, it is probably not too much to say, than with the more material part of us, with which it is also of course connected. We all of us consider the love of men and women, and the histories which tell of it and of its workings, as a very "romantic" thing. And the meaning of that phrase is no other than that it is a matter strongly moving the imagination. Where is the man of our race who sees the object of his love simply and accurately in all respects as she is, or is so seen by her? If such a one were pointed out to us, should we not at once decide and say that such a man was no true lover? How is the passion of love regarded similarly by the people of any of the nations of the Latin stock? The whole body of their literature, whether ancient or modern, may be appealed to for the answer. Examine the whole sense and bearing of that grand sentiment expressed in those often-quoted lines of LOVELACE:—

I could not love thee, dear, so much,
Loved I not honor more—

Examine the whole meaning of that thought, and consider the part which the imaginative faculties had in the production of it; and then bearing all the love stories we can remember, as told in the pages of old Italian or modern French novelists and poets, let any man say, whether it is at all on the cards that such an expression of sentiment should have been uttered by any one of them!—*Saint Pauls.*

WHAT WE OWE THE ARABS.—The industrious Arabs revived those useful arts which the barbarians of Europe seemed anxious to forget. They wove the richest fabrics of wool, cotton, or silk; they manufactured cloth of gold and carpets of unequaled splendor; their divans were covered with satin cushions and velvet hangings, and muslins and lace of fairy-like texture adorned the Moslem bride. In metals the Arabs were also excellent workmen. They forged huge chains and bars of iron; the steel of Damascus was renowned in the cities of Europe. Their jewelry was the fairest and costliest of the age; they lavished gold and silver in decorating their mosques and their palaces, and their mints produced a coinage that was the model of the European world. As architects they invented a strangely graceful style of building, in which the fancy of the artist seemed to revel in new creations, and of which the lovely ruins of the Alhambra form a living example; in their private houses they gathered the richest marbles, the costliest mosaics, fountains of dancing waters and gardens of perpetual beauty.

The Arab workman was usually temperate almost to austerity. MOHAMMED had enforced the doctrine of total abstinence with a rigor unsurpassed by the most austere of modern reformers. He denounced temporal and eternal woes against the Mussulman who should touch the accursed wine. He had himself set an example of perfect abstinence, and in their purer age his followers obeyed the precept of their prophet. It was only in the decline of the nation that the Mohammedans learned to imitate the drunkenness and license of the Europeans. Temperate in their diet, frugal in their mode of life, the Arabs possessed sound intellects in sound bodies; they soon began to display an intellectual vigor that raised them to the front of civilization. They eagerly sought for knowledge amid the ruins of Grecian literature, and the poets and philosophers of Athens and of Rome were translated for the benefit of the students of Bagdad and Cordova. The colleges and schools of the Arab cities were thronged with attentive scholars when the great nobles of France and England could neither read nor write; they produced eminent poets and graceful writers while Europe had neither a literature nor a language; their libraries numbered thousands of volumes when Oxford possessed only a few imperfect manuscripts chained to the walls; and the poorest merchant of Bagdad lived with more comfort and was far better informed than the proud knight who came at the head of his barbarous squadrons to die on the burning plains of Syria in an ineffectual crusade. Common schools and colleges, indeed, seem to have originated with the Arabs. The caliphs were as ardent friends of popular education as a BROUGHAM or a BARNARD. HAROUN AL RASCHID decreed that a free school should be attached to every mosque; the Spanish caliphs founded colleges at Cordova and Seville that became the models of those of France and England; the Saracenic working men were accomplished artists, and the general education of the people aided the progress of manufactures and the arts.—*Harper's Magazine for May.*

FLIRTATION.—It takes two to make a flirtation, it must be remembered; and the ordinary practice of society—to blame the girl whenever a flirtation-copartnership is broken up—constantly produces cases of great hardship. Why must it necessarily be the girl that is in the wrong? At present, flirtation is accepted as a fashionable amusement. It is far more interesting than bezique; it is not limited by conditions of time and place, like croquet; and it has just that spice of danger which heightens one's enjoyment of any pastime. When two charming young creatures begin to flirt with each other, don't they know perfectly what they are about? Falling seriously in love is quite another matter, and is known by its very different symptoms. There is a fine, airy, theatrical appearance about a flirtation which the more solemn business of love-making invariably lacks. A true lover fears to mention his mistress' name. He is half afraid lest his secret should be known to herself. He is silent. He is moody, and given to long and vacant staring at the table-cover or carpet. He secretly watches the too-sweet face which has enthralled him; and he has a terrible inward qualm when her eye catches his. He is miserable when he is beside her; he is unutterably wretched when he is away from her. The stars are his confidants; he abhors the faces of men, and turns away in disgust from the smoking-room of his club. But the man who is only carrying on a flirtation is a very different creature. He plays at making love in a serio-comic manner which is meant to be amusing. He is great in the matter of compliments; he is easy in manner, jocular, and occasionally (with such brains as Providence has given him) even witty. With him the tragedy of love-making is turned into a clever burlesque, with plenty of light, brilliant dresses, good music and merriment.—*"Flirts and Flirtation," in Temple Bar.*

ROTTEN ROW.—Although up to this period of the season the people who ride or drive in the Row have not been distracted by any specially sensational ponies under the direction of anonymous ladies, questionable broughams and horse-breakers have even thus early appeared in Hyde Park in excess of the number with which the assemblage is usually enlivened. But it is not so much of this circumstance, however, that we now write. In itself it is bad enough, but it is difficult to see how such people could be kept out of the parks. There is a significance, however, in another social aspect of the matter which is more important. Until very recently there was no such thing as a *demi-monde* in London, using the term in its imperfect meaning, as understood here. The wretched women went down rapidly from one stage to another without being encouraged or systematized sufficiently to form a regular set—having establishments and holding receptions such as distinguish a corresponding class in Paris. But within a very brief period—not much more than a year, perhaps—there has been a change among us. Previous to that time, indeed, moralists in the Press complained of the frank terms which young men of fashion held with such women in places of public resort. This familiarity is now so much on the increase (as any one who watches what goes on in the Ladies' Mile can perceive,) that it calls for some remonstrance. Formerly Aspasia and her associates were passed with a nod, or only spoken to by men who were indifferent to notice, because they were themselves unknown, or, at any rate, if they recognized such women they were cautious where it was done. At present the yellow-chignoned denizens of St. John's Wood and Pimlico draw up their carriages or horses close to the rails, and are chatted with as candidly as if they had come from some dovecot in the country watched over by a virtuous mother. The audacity of these *reunions* is unprecedented. A notion seems to prevail that the loose women of our day are undistinguishable from the women of virtue. The superstition is preposterous. In the park, at least, there is no difficulty in distinguishing the carriage that anybody may pay for or in guessing the occupation of the dashing *equestrienne* who salutes half-a-dozen men at once with her whip, or with a wink, and who sometimes varies the monotony of a safe seat by holding her hands behind her back while gracefully swerving over to listen to the compliments of a walking admirer. Of course the men who talk with these women of the highway are perfectly aware of what they are about, and a London lady tempered in the atmosphere of one or two seasons learns discretion enough not to ask relevant questions when she meets in a ball-room the same gentleman she has observed *tete-a-tete* with Aspasia in the Row. If things go on, however, as they seem likely to, this sort of reserve will be tested with unusual severity in the months of May and June. The manner in which what again, for want of a more convenient phrase, we must call the *demi-monde* class has been freshly developed among us is not unknown. There are certain perfumers' shops at the West-end notorious for enterprises not immediately connected with bloom for the lips and glitter for the eyes. It was from one of these establishments that a well-known photograph and its original were, so to speak, floated. Here loungers turn in, and are invited to balls, for which cards are given them. Thence spring intimacies of which we say no more than that the acknowledgment of them should be suspended before virtuous women in the Park. The ladies have a remedy in their hands which they deliberately abandon when they pretend blindness to what is as obvious as the Duke's statue at the Corner. And, of course, if they choose to encourage the open and flagrant disrespect to which they are treated there is no help for them.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MAY APPLES.

Hid in the deep, dank hollows of the woods,
Their green escutcheons the May apples raise,
Though through the thick screen of their solitudes
Scarce pierces the sun's blaze;
Perchance to keep from irreligious sight,
Borne on each breast, a star-flower lily white.

Mysterious plants! that nurse a luscious fruit,
That star, transformed by Summer's sultry air;
And in the fibres of the long slim root
A potent medicine bear;
While in each shield, which that pure blossom hides
So carefully, a poisonous death resides.

Beauty and use and noxiousness are here;
Most diverse powers in slender limits lie:
Pleasure that palls, an ill that all men fear,
And joyance for the eye;
And therewithal—worthy a wise man's note—
To ill itself a marvelous antidote.

There's wonder in the lowliest plants that grow,
Beauty and grace for all who truly see;
And these I sing the Almighty Artist show
No less than towering tree:
The royal oak that soars above the sod
No more than these does testify of God.
—*W. L. Shoemaker, in Lippincott's for May.*

VENETIAN GLASS.

As soon as he had established his mosaic works on a sure foundation, SALVIATI turned his attention to the revival of Venetian blown glass, and in this department has exceeded the expectations of his most sanguine admirers. In the eighteenth century this art was so utterly lost that GUISEPPE BRIATI, in order to recover some of the secrets, worked as a porter in a glass factory in Bohemia, and on his return obtained from the Republic the exclusive right of manufacture, and a law prohibiting the introduction of any foreign glass into Venice. His manufactory existed until 1790, after which period, if we except a few successful attempts made by DOMENICO BUSSOLIN, the author of a very interesting little pamphlet entitled *Les célèbres Verrieres de Venise et de Murano*, the art of glass seemed hopelessly lost. As late as June, 1866, Mr. CHAFFERS, in his paper on early Venetian glass, speaks of its chief beauties as things of the past. The methods of manipulating reticulated glass, he tells us, "are yet undiscovered, and all attempts at imitation have been hitherto unsuccessful." He speaks of the rich sapphire color as lost, and gives an engraving of a cup, regarded as quite unique, for which Mr. SLADE paid 6,6060l. At the present moment you may set before ANTONIO SEGUSO or ANTONIO and GIOVANNI BAROVIER, any specimen of old Venetian glass, and they will copy it with all imperfections, and, if you choose, its imperfections, and hand you a *fac simile* in color, form and weight, made under your own eye. Both in 1866 and 1868 I spent hours in the workroom of MURANO, fascinated, despite the blinding heat, by the fairy forms and rainbow hues evolved before my eyes; by the intense, grave, silent enthusiasm of the workmen, which extends itself even to the small children admitted to watch the proceedings; by the impossibility of quitting the scene of labor until the piece in hand could be secured from failure by completion.

On my visit, the head workman was requested by SALVIATI to make me any article I might fancy; I chose a wine-glass with deep bowl, initial stem, and broad, ruby-tinted foot. The man dipped his hollow iron rod into a pot of molten white glass, caught up a lump, rolled it on an iron slab, popped it into the furnace, blew through his rod, tossed it aloft, and a hollow ball appeared. His assistant handed him a rod of metal, in which a green serpent seemed coiled in a white cage; this he caught, and, quick as lightning, formed two initials, touching the bowl with the tip of the M, to which it adhered. Then his assistant offered more white glass, which was joined to the bottom of the M, spun round, opened with nippers, and so the foot was formed. Again into the furnace, and then the shears opened and hollowed the deep and slender bowl. Then the assistant handed a scrap of ruby molten glass, of which the master caught a hair as it were, wound it round the rim of the bowl, and of the foot. Once more into an upper oven, where it must remain till the morrow to cool, and then I drew a long breath of relief; for,—knowing that if the metal be too hot or too cold, if too much or too little be taken on the rod, the weight and color will be faulty; that too quick or too slow an action on the part of the assistant, in presenting or withdrawing his rod, may spoil the whole,—one cannot watch such processes without intense excitement. This excitement the workmen share in their own silent fashion; and when any rare experiment is going on, all gather round the master in breathless anxiety, while no sound comes from the parted lips save in the form of a hint or caution. During my last visit the question was, how to remedy a defect in an exquisite antique ewer, of white and sapphire, lent by the Brescian Museum to be copied. The scroll handle, in the original, had a pinch, and the pinch was renewed in the copy. The workman said that it was necessarily produced by the assistant's shears in handing the scroll to be fixed. "Let him hold it higher," said one. "Then I shall fix the handle awry." And this was the result. He tried again, and this time the proper curve was not attained. Once more, and by a dexterous movement he caught the scroll in the air, it seemed to me, and fixed it in its right place, producing the sapphire ewer exactly, minus only the defective pinch.

But these men by no means restrict their efforts to servile copies. SALVIATI used to allow them two hours for original attempts; and ZANNETTI, a sort of superintendent, now that the heat of the furnace is too much for his eyes, is most fertile in producing new designs. The immense lampadaro—one of five ordered by Prince GIOVANELLI, to adorn the ball-room of his palace—is a sort of coöperative design. It is of white glass; the candlesticks, ruby tinted, seemingly hung by frail, transparent links of purest glass; pinks and tulips, with their spiked upright leaves, blossom between the tiers; while—and this is the innovation—garlands of leaves and flowers, such as are now blossoming in the early Spring, are hung beneath the bosses, which are generally ugly and forlorn. The hanging lampadaro is by far the largest ever blown, and is composed of innumerable different pieces; so that if any get broken they can be at once replaced. SALVIATI imagined the garlands, ZANNETTI designed the chandelier, BAROVIER grew the field flowers and SEGUSO wrought the parts. Such is the perfection to which this master has attained, that he will turn out any given number of pieces of precisely the same size, form and weight. This perfect obedience of the hand to the eye is the *ne plus ultra* of the artist in glass. In the same room with their fathers are two young lads who work together, one week as master, the next as assistant. I watched them as they stood at the furnace mouth—one sedate, stern, intent as his father; the other, the master of the week, bright-eyed, restless, but the deftest little imp imaginable. Beakers of nebulous opal, ewers, vases and urns spun from his fairy rod; but, as his father pointed out, he could make no two things alike, neither could he yet manage to "marry" the colors.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

AMELIA OPIE'S LATER YEARS.—She suddenly discovered that all is vanity: she took to gray silks and muslin, and the "thee" and "thou," quoted Habakkuk and Micah with gusto, and set her heart upon preaching. That, however, was not allowed. Her Quaker friends could never be sufficiently sure how much was "imagination," and how much the instigation of "the inward witness;" and the privileged gallery in the chapel was closed against her, and her utterance was confined to loud sighs in the body of the Meeting. She tended her father unremittingly in his decline; she improved greatly in balance of mind and evenness of spirits during her long and close intimacy with the GURNEYS; and there never was any doubt about her beneficent disposition, shown by her family devotedness, no less than by her bounty to the poor. Her majestic form moved through the narrowest streets of the ancient city, and her bright face was seen lighting up the most wretched abodes. The face never lost its brightness, nor the heart its youthfulness and gayety. She was a merry laugher in her old age; and even, if the truth be spoken, still a bit of a romp—ready for bo-peep and hide-and-seek, in the midst of a morning call, or at the end of a grave conversation. She enjoyed showing prim young Quaker girls her ornaments, plumes and satins, and telling them when she wore them; and, when in Paris, she ingenuously exhibited in her letters to her Quaker friends the conflict in her feelings when LOUIS PHILLIPPE, attended by his staff, stopped to converse with her in the streets of Paris, and when the Queen of the French requested her to appoint an evening for a party at the Tuileries. She made a pleasant joke of the staring of the Parisians at her little gray bonnet; and sighed and prayed that she might not be puffed up by all the rest. She was not really spoilable, and her later years were full of grace and kindliness.—*Harriet Martineau's Sketches.*

NAPOLEON THE GREAT.—The conception which M. LANFREY has formed of NAPOLEON's character is an intelligible one enough. Selfishness, developed to its highest point in a nature of exceptional energy, would, if we judge rightly, be described by the author as the predominant characteristic of the man. Attached to his family as constituents of his greatness, fond of his soldiers as the instruments of his ambition, loving France as the scene of his glory, he was yet ready at any moment to sacrifice family, army, and country to the advancement of his own interests or the gratification of his vanity. Constitutionally humane, he would sacrifice the lives of thousands on the battle-field without the slightest compunction, and would sanction the perpetration of a murder—like that of the Duke D'ENGHIEN—for no other reason than an impression that a show of vigor would strengthen his position. But analysis of character is not a pursuit for which M. LANFREY seems to us to have any special fancy. He describes the acts of the hero of his narrative, and leaves the reader to draw his own conclusions as to the motives which led to these actions. He takes, indeed, an almost morbid delight in showing how the indifference to convictions of every kind, the freedom from prejudices, the absence of moral considerations, which constituted NAPOLEON's strength, constituted his weakness also, and led to his ultimate downfall. Without principle himself, he could never credit the existence of it in others; indifferent to truth or justice, he could never realize the influence that these qualities exert over mankind; devoid of the instinct of patriotism, he always overlooked its operation as an element of human affairs. So it came to pass that time after time he committed blunders and involved himself in difficulties which men with not one-tenth part of his ability, but with a truer appreciation of humanity, would have avoided. Indeed, the chief moral M. LANFREY has to teach is, that the world has given NAPOLEON I. credit for a clearness of vision and a grasp of mind which he was far from possessing. The expedition to Egypt, the proposed invasion of England, the naval campaign which terminated in Trafalgar, the conquest of Prussia, were all, as the narrator endeavors to show, gigantic follies due to an overweening vanity, and redeemed only from the disaster which ought to have followed them, partly by luck still more by the errors of NAPOLEON's opponents. In fact, if this view is correct, the march to Moscow is only the logical termination of the imperial career. "When you think"—to quote the author's words—"of the marvellous instrument which he wielded in his hands, and of the unworthy use to which for so long a time he applied it with impunity, your imagination carries you back to those magic powers who play so important a part in Oriental tales. So long as the hero retains the talisman everything prospers with him beyond the bounds of possibility. The principles which govern other men have for him no existence. Unheard of prodigies arise without effort under his unconscious hands. He knows neither good nor evil; he laughs at impossibilities. He mocks, at his pleasure, at all that is just and sacred. From him madness becomes genius; imprudence, skill; iniquity, justice; and the more he tramples under foot all rules of wisdom, right, and common sense, the more his success swells and grows and fills the world. The very laws of nature seem to be upset; mankind contemplates with superstitious terror the sinister glory of the meteor. They are ready to defy this privilegde, invulnerable mortal, whose astounding fortune can be compromised by no crime, weakened by no folly. One day the talisman is broken or lost, and of a sudden the god disappears. There is nothing left but a wretched lunatic; you ask whether this elect of destiny has not been its victim, and your mind hesitates in perplexity between horror and pity. Such is the history of NAPOLEON I"—*St. Paul's.*

HOW WALTER SCOTT WROTE.—In the Waverley Novels, then appearing in that marvelously rapid succession which astonished the world, there was an ample reservoir of wealth, if it had been wisely secured, as well as of fame. But an alarming interruption was threatened by the illness of the novelist. His malady—cramp of the stomach, with jaundice—was attended with exquisite pain; but in the intervals of comparative ease his literary labors were continued; and it certainly is an extraordinary fact in literary history that under such circumstances the greater part of the *Bride of Lammermoor*, the whole of the *Legend of Montrose*, and almost the whole of *Ivanhoe* were produced. The novelist lay on a sofa, dictating to JOHN BALLANTYNE or to LAIDLAW, chiefly to the latter, as he was always at hand, whereas BALLANTYNE was only an occasional visitor at Abbotsford. Sometimes in his most humorous or elevated scenes, SCOTT would break off with a groan of torture, as the cramp seized him, but when the visitation had passed, he was ever ready gayly to take up the broken thread of his narrative and proceed *currente calamo*. It was evident to LAIDLAW that before he arrived at Abbotsford (generally about 10 o'clock) the novelist had arranged his scenes for the day, and settled in his mind the course of the narrative. The language was left to the inspiration of the moment; there was no picking of words, no studied *curiosa felicitas* of expression. Even the imagery seemed spontaneous. LAIDLAW abjured with some warmth the old-wife exclamations which LOCKHART ascribes to him—as "Gude keep us a'"—"the like o' that!"—"eh, sirs! eh, sirs!" But he admitted that while he held the pen he was at times so deeply interested in the scene or in the development of the plot, that he could not help exclaiming, "Get on, Mr. SCOTT, get on!" on which the novelist would reply, smiling, "Softly, WILLIE; you know I have to make the story," or some good-humored remark of a similar purport. It was quite true, he said, that when dictating some of the animated scenes and dialogues in *Ivanhoe*, SCOTT would rise from his seat and act the scene with every suitable accompaniment of tone, gesture and manner. Both the military and dramatic spirit were strong in him,—too strong even for the cramp and calomel! The postscript to a short business letter from Edinburgh, June 14, 1819, refers to this business of dictation. "Put your fingers in order, and buy yourself pens,—I won't stand to the expense of your quills, so pluck the goose 'a God's name!" And it was plucked on this occasion to record the sorrows of the *Bride of Lammermoor*.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

A FREAK OF BROUGHAM.—It would appear that at the same time he partook of theatrical amusements, and that he acquired some reputation as a critic in the dramatic art. The following anecdote is in the words of Professor PILLANS, a distinguished classical scholar, who was born the same year with BROUGHAM, was in the same class with him at the High School, was for some years head master of that school, and now worthily fills the Humanity Chair in the University of Edinburgh, having been a public teacher above forty-six years. By way of explanation I must state what Professor PILLANS reminded me of, and what I myself perfectly well recollect, that in the end of the last and the beginning of the present century, whenever there was a dinner party, after the ladies had withdrawn, the gentlemen continued giving toasts at every round of the bottle, till at last the toast of "Good afternoon" was given, upon which the party broke up and left the room: "While we were under FRASER together a new play was to be brought out at the Edinburgh Theatre, written by ROBERT HERRON, a very foolish fellow. It was called, I think, 'The Jolly Toper.' I went by myself to the shilling gallery, where I met very good company. I hope you know that we modern Athenians consider that we have a very delicate taste in the drama, but are very tolerant to a new piece till we can fully judge of its merits, and then we are very decisive. This piece was exceedingly absurd and dreadfully dull, though intended to be witty. The first four acts were heard out, though with a few groans and hisses. When the curtain drew up for the fifth act, the stage was occupied by a large party at table, with bottles and glasses before them. The gentleman in the chair then flourishing his glass said, 'All charged! Give us a toast!' when a tall stripling in the pit stood up and exclaimed, 'I humbly propose Good Afternoon.' He then made for the door, waving his hat for the rest of the audience to follow him; and the cry of 'Good Afternoon' being repeated by the boxes, pit and galleries, there was a general dispersion, and the piece was damned. This stripling was HENRY BROUGHAM, the future Lord Chancellor."—*Lives of Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Brougham, by the late Lord John Campbell.*

PARTING.

We clasp our hands: we turn and go,
Our footsteps echoing years between;
We meet again: we hardly know
These ghosts of loved ones long unseen.

We clasp our hands: we turn and go,
Far travelers with strange hours and years;
The face, the form, the voice we know,
They come not back from time and tears.

We clasp our hands in loving trust;
We send our voices o'er the wave;
No hand can reach us—from the dust;
No voice can find us—in the grave.
—*J. J. Piatt, (New-York: Hurd & Houghton.)*

HOW WEBSTER AND CLAY SAT FOR THEIR PICTURES.—Mr. WEBSTER sat for his picture in the year 1849, in the art-gallery corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. He was the guest at the time of the Astor House, in which establishment he was by the proprietors treated with the most princely consideration. He received the request to sit for his picture, after being informed it would only occupy a few moments of his time, with a prompt assent, and made no other remarks than were necessary to fix the time and place. Punctually to the moment, and unattended, he was at the gallery. He was expected, and when he made his appearance his dignified presence, massive head, his large dark eye, and commanding political position almost paralyzed the then comparatively inexperienced workmen. His style of dress was also calculated to attract attention, the prominent object of which was a blue dress-coat ornamented with richly-gilt buttons. Under direction he quietly took his seat, and was as kindly disposed as a well-trained child. It was more difficult in those days than now to take a picture, but Mr. WEBSTER submitted with the greatest good nature to every request, and at the proper moment was as motionless as a statue. The picture, under such favorable circumstances, was soon obtained, and Mr. WEBSTER, on being told that such was the case, his face brightened up with an expressive smile, and without other demonstration, except a formal bow, he left the gallery.

Mr. CLAY sat for his picture in New-York in 1850, directly after he had announced himself in favor of the "Compromise Act" of that year. The attention he received from our citizens made it almost impossible to see him. Mr. CLAY, whose health was then beginning to decline, declared that he was overwhelmed with demands on his time. His friends, however, were very urgent, and he finally decided that he would gratify their wishes, and appointed the morning of the day he was to have a public reception at the City Hall. Mr. MATSELL was then Chief of Police, and by his assistance the camera was taken to the Governor's Room, curtains were tacked up, and everything arranged, Mr. CLAY being present, and expressing himself relieved by the quietness of the room. The crowd of people in the meantime outside of the building was becoming demonstrative, and the corridors of the City Hall were lively with noise. At the very moment Mr. CLAY was to sit "a committee" of some kind broke open the door into the refreshment room, where a lunch was spread, and commenced helping themselves with the greatest freedom; from the lunch-room they came into the Governor's Room. Mr. CLAY acted with great presence of mind, by seeming to not notice the intrusion. He was dressed with unusual care, for he had set apart some hour of the day for the especial reception of the ladies. The fashion of the day for the neck was a high satin stock, with standing collar to match, which gave a singular stiffness to the whole costume. When everything was announced as in readiness Mr. CLAY took his seat, surrounded by his host of admirers, who seemed wonderfully delighted with this "private view." For a moment it appeared as if the real object of the moment would be defeated. Mr. CLAY, however, suddenly waved his hand, which had the effect to command the utmost silence; then dropped both before him, one grasped within the other. While the process of taking the picture continued, which was for some seconds, many of the spectators, unaccustomed to mental discipline, grew pale in their efforts to subdue their interest in what was going on, or from fear of being rude by some unfortunate interruption. Mr. CLAY all the while seemed to be perfectly at his ease; the blood flowed calmly through his cheeks, his eyes beamed with peculiar intelligence, and his large, expressive mouth was firm but kindly disposed; he could not have been more self-possessed if alone in his study. When the click of the instrument announced that the affair was ended, an enthusiastic but subdued demonstration was made by the spectators. Mr. CLAY took the hint, and gracefully rising, put every one at ease by commencing conversation with those persons nearest to him, and he did this as if he had not been interrupted. In a few moments the room was relieved of cameras and extra curtains, the doors were thrown open to the public, and then proceeded the last and probably the grandest reception Mr. CLAY while living ever received in New-York.—*Harper's for May.*

PERSONAL LIBERTY IN FRANCE.—This is an art season, and artists, especially lady artists, may like to hear a little story which M. JULES FAVRE told in the French House of Commons the other day. One morning in September, a young Parisian lady, of entire respectability, a painter, who had gone into Brittany for a holiday, and to sketch, visited a little village. A ragged old woman threw herself on her knees, and called the lady "daughter." The painter thought that she was mad, and went on. But the old witch continued to claim her, and called on a policeman to arrest her. In England a policeman would have ordered the old woman to be off, and in default of obedience would have locked her up for annoying people in the streets. But in France things are differently managed, and the lady was taken to the Juge de Paix, who demanded her certificate of birth. As the artist did not happen to have this, or the family Bible, or her pedigree roll, or a bundle of letters from her relations, or any other evidence, such as we all usually carry about with us, the blockhead Judge actually sent the lady to jail, though the landlord of her hotel, who knew her perfectly well, offered to bail her. She remained in prison two days, and then her papers arrived from Paris. The Judge would not look at them, and ordered her to walk to L'Orient, about thirty-five miles, between two policemen. However, she had some money, so she was able to ride. At L'Orient she was taken before the Judge of Instruction. He questioned her for a long time, and then sent her to jail again. After three days more there came down such powerful testimony that even a Judge of Instruction could not resist it. She was shown to be respectable, and more, a distinguished artist, who had obtained a prize at the International Exhibition in Paris, then open. So she was released. M. JULES FAVRE sought to obtain redress for her, but was laughed at. He used this pleasing anecdote as part of a chain of proof of what I thought nobody except the French Ministers ever affected to doubt—namely, that there is no such thing as personal liberty in France. But I have extracted the story to show that, though our artists, compared to those of France, may have disadvantages, they are not sent to gaol because an old mendicant tries a trick on them. Mind, M. FAVRE is too skillful an advocate to spoil a tale, and it is just on the cards that the artist-nature, always ready to wake to humor, may have mystified the stupid policeman and the stupider provincial magistrate, and in some sort helped on the lady's troubles. This is not said; but if she had declared that she was JOAN OF ARC or the Goddess of Reason, the system under which she was outraged would have equally been one in the absence of which it may be permitted to insular vanity to compliment one's compatriot.—*Shirley Brooks in Illustrated News.*

"COLONEL ANNE."—This lady was the daughter of MOORCAULD and the wife of McINTOSH, and she took the STUART side in opposition to both spouse and sire. Colonel ANNE rode in tartan trews, a military cap on her brow, sword at her side, and pistols in her holsters. Three hundred gallant fellows followed her, and they all figured in the battle of Falkirk. It must have been a delicious sight for this virago (in the true and complimentary meaning of that word) to see her own husband brought in by her own men as a prisoner. They would have made capital actors. They only recognized one another officially. Colonel ANNE touched her cap to the prisoner, and saluted him with "Your servant, Captain!" Captain McINTOSH saluted in like manner, and returned, "Your servant, Colonel!" The "Colonel" and Captain, of course, dined together, as was usual in such circumstances. One may suppose that they had a merry night of it, if they only kept clear of politics, and passed the bottle as became true fellows in arms.—*The Braemar Highlands, by Elizabeth Taylor.*

JAMES HOGG, THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD.—IRVING always regretted that he had not met with the Shepherd. Such a meeting could not have failed to give infinite pleasure to both. The gentle manners and literary enthusiasm of the American author would at once have attached the Shepherd, while the rustic frankness, liveliness, and perfect originality of HOGG possessed an indescribable attraction and charm, which the other would have fully appreciated. Many years after this period, HOGG retained a careless brightness of conversation and joyous manner which were seen in no other man. The union of the shepherd and the poet formed a combination as rare and striking as that of the Soldado with the divinity student of Marischal College, in the person of the renowned DUGALD DALGETTY. One day, after HOGG had been in London, ALLAN CUNNINGHAM chanced to meet JAMES SMITH, of the *Rejected Addresses*, at the table of the great bibliopole, JOHN MURRAY. "How," said SMITH aloud to ALLAN, "how does HOGG like Scotland's small cheer after the luxury of London?" "Small cheer!" echoed ALLAN; "he has the finest trout in the Yarrow, the finest lambs on its braes, the finest grouse on its hills, and, besides, he as good as keeps a sma' still, [smuggled whisky.] Pray, what better luxury can London offer?" All these sumptuosities the Shepherd cheerfully shared with the wayfarers who flocked to Altrive Cottage.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

PASTE DIAMONDS.—The more valuable an article is the more it is counterfeited, and the greater the perfection to which falsification is carried. The diamond has been so successfully imitated that he must be an expert indeed who can tell the false from the true. It by no means follows that because a man deals in jewels his honesty must be of the first water, and the fact of a purchaser having paid for a diamond is not always proof that he has obtained one. There are known tests of genuineness, it is true, but they are chiefly optical, and require apparatus and skill to make them. A method which any one can apply, or easily get applied, has been a desideratum; but the want exists no longer. If you have a doubtful stone, put it, or cause it to be put, into a leaden or platinum cup, with some powdered fluor spar, and a little oil of vitrol; warm the vessel over some lighted charcoal, in a fire-place, or wherever there is a strong draught, to carry away the noxious vapors that will be copiously evolved. When these vapors have ceased rising let the whole cool, and then stir the mixture with a glass rod to fish out the diamond. If you find it intact it is a genuine stone; but if it is false it will be corroded by the hydrofluoric acid that has been generated around it. A small paste diamond would disappear altogether under the treatment. They who profit by this recipe have to thank Signor MASSIMO LEVI, an Italian chemist.—*Once a Week.*

HAVE YOU SEEN A SWALLOW YET?—At first a very small detachment shows itself, as if of an army throwing out its videttes; and then continually-increasing numbers appear, till the occupation of the country by the whole is established. We reflect a little, and we ask how this can be. They have no mariner's compass to guide them over the sea, yet their course is certain, *per mare, per terras*. For unquestionably the same birds find their way to the same resorts through successive years. Are the earliest visitors sent forward to reconnoitre—to spy the land and the condition of the insect commissariat, and do any of the scouts return with the necessary intelligence to guide the main body? Who is their leader, who their pilot? I have occasionally observed an absence for a day or two of several or all the first comers, and then the arrival of the usual hundreds or thousands that skirr the country round.—*Leisure Hour.*

FIASCO.—The employment of this word, which is now much used by dramatical and musical critics, is asserted to be derived from one of two sources. A German visitor to an Italian glass factory thought nothing could be more easy than to blow a sphere such as he saw one of the men engaged in blowing. He was invited to make the attempt, made several, and could never get beyond the formation of a pear-shaped flask, like that we are familiar with as the recipient of salad oil; hence the use of the word to indicate a partial failure. The other etymology, which is suggested by M. PAUL GRAVIER, appears more probable. He says: The celebrated harlequin, BIANCOLELLI, used to make his appearance before the audience, and deliver a monologue previous to the commencement of a play in vogue, which was so amusing that it was looked for with greater interest than the play itself. One evening he made his appearance on the stage with a straw-covered flask in his hand, but failed to excite the usual laughter and applause; upon which he held up the wine-flask, and addressing it, he said, "It is thy fault, if I am dull this evening!" and then threw the flask over his shoulder. Since that time the word had been used to signify the failure of an artist.—*Once a Week.*

A NATIONAL COLOR.—Brown is the characteristic color of Spain, from the drapery of MURILLO and the walls of cathedrals, to the shadow of cypresses and the arid soil of the hills. Whether brightening into gold, or ripening into purple, it always seems to give the key of color. In the streets of Cardona, it was the base upon which endless picturesque groups of people were painted—women spinning flax, children cooling their bare bodies on the stones, blacksmiths and cobblers forging and stitching in the open air—all with a keen glance of curiosity, but also a respectful greeting for the stranger.—*Byeways of Europe, by Bayard Taylor.*

Needles.

Until the middle of the sixteenth century the English needlemakers were wholly dependent for their wire upon Spain and Germany. At about that period the needlemakers began to draw their own wire, which, in the rude state of the industry, sufficed for the antiquated square-eyed needle. This needle was much more easily constructed than the present pattern. It was the universal pattern until comparatively recent times, and was used by the hapless Queen of Scots in the tapestries she wrought for her prison walls. Now the "square-eye" is quite extinct. The "drilled-eye" needle was introduced by a Studley manufacturer at the close of the last century, but the process proved too expensive for practical use. Shortly afterward, on the suggestion of a Birmingham factor, a press was constructed which in theory was to form the eyes of 100 needles at a time, but in reality it only pressed thirty-five. In 1826 drilled-eye needles were again introduced in connection with pressed needles, to which was shortly added the burnishing machine, by which the sharp points were removed from the eye, which would, if left, have cut the thread. We are informed by the authorities already quoted that in burnishing the eyes the needles are now threaded on steel wires of suitable size, which have been made rough with a file and hardened. The ends of these wires are then fixed in a machine turned by steam power, and so arranged as to cause the needles to revolve rapidly with an oscillating motion round the wire. In some cases the wires also are made to revolve. The needle-pointing machine is an English invention, contrary to general supposition. Its forerunner, which, though imperfect, approached so nearly to completeness as to alarm the pointers, was some years ago purchased by them and broken to pieces on Redditch Church Green. The needle-pointing machine is yet only partially used in Birmingham. A grooved grindstone, revolving at great speed, is employed to grind the end of each wire into the desired shape; to this grindstone the wires are applied from an inclined plane, on which a number are placed ready cut to the required length. By means of a disc, surrounded with caoutchouc, revolving slowly in a direction transverse to the grindstone, a continuous supply of wires rapidly following one after another is supplied to the stone, and the same disc causes the wires to revolve while being pointed.—*London Engineer.*

DIVORCE.—In one or two instances of application for divorce, at the term of the S. J. Court now being held in Taunton, the proof disclosed that the respondent was living openly in the relation of marriage with a party other than the libellant, and this proof was relied upon to establish the fact of the respondent's adultery. The Court, however, did not regard such proof as sufficient, remarking that parties thus living together openly, in a respectable community and without being prosecuted for adultery, could not be presumed to be living in adultery.—*New-Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, April 29.*

HOW THEY LIVE IN HEAVEN.

A Look Into the "Gates Wide Open"—Scenes in Another World—A Singular Book—An Oratorio in Heaven—"Gates Ajar" and its Author—Books in Press.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 27, 1869.

The *Gates Wide Open*, which LEE & SHEPARD announce for publication early in May, will doubtless create full as much of a stir in what are termed religious circles, and in the world of readers, as Miss PHELPS' *Gates Ajar* has caused. It is not an entirely new book, for it was published in 1859 by DERBY & JACKSON, but it had only a trifling circulation, as its publishers very soon after failed and returned the plates to the author, Mr. GEORGE WOOD, who is well known in literature as the author of *Peter Schlemiel in America*. This fact, that the book is not an entirely new thing, the author frankly states in his preface, and also says that reading *Gates Ajar* suggested its republication and its present title. The book purports to be a relation of the experiences of two persons in another world, which they have reached through death, and to give minute representations of the world to come. These persons are Mrs. JOHN JAY, who had been the wife of an eminent citizen of New-York, &c., and Mr. PETER SCHLEMIHL. PETER, it seems, died last in this world, but only a short time after Mrs. JAY, and the two met in one of the worlds above, recognized each other, told each other the particulars of their death, and what had befallen them since then and previous to their meeting, and then traveled together through the worlds of the heavens. PETER tells Mrs. JAY that at his death he was taken by his guardian angel up into the heavens, and past suns and stars that flew by him with the rapidity of meteors, to the Holy City and into the presence of the Great Redeemer. And then he was sent, under the conduct of his guardian, to the world in which he then was with Mrs. JAY to begin his studies. While in the Holy City he had been disappointed in seeing no Scripture personages, and was told by his angel, when he asked where Paul was, that he and the others had long since been made meet for the high service of messengers of the Grace of God, and were now telling the tidings of the redemption of a lost race by the sufferings and the death of Christ. This, he was told, was the last attainment of a glorified soul. And PETER further says:

"Gladly did I take my angel into the development of my soul's energies, and yet I was surprised to find myself, though disembodied, and after so great a change, so little changed. And this thought was present to me when I felt in my soul the consciousness of power to wing my flight to the very verge of creation, if such there be. But it was not long before I found myself, as on earth, a child of limited powers and in the infancy of my being. I had everything to learn, and could not reach my longings any more than an infant who cries for the moon. But then I was docile, and made the glad discovery that I had now none of the repinings of earth clinging to me."

The world in which the two were was one of the worlds of Beauty and Art, "of which there is an inconceivable number;" and they were conversing "where a beautiful little Doric edifice stood on a shaft of granite, which rose out of the centre of a lake, the shores of which lay about a mile distant. These were covered with villas whose velvety-green ornamental grounds ran down to the water. In front of them, and standing upon a bold, rocky bank, rose a magnificent temple, whose golden spires and lofty dome were reflected in long lines of light upon the glassy surface of the lake with all the gorgeous clouds of a Summer's eve, lit up by the great setting flame." While they were sitting here they heard distant songs from a multitude of voices coming from the temple, and then saw the multitude of angel worshippers thronging out and retiring in family groups to their villas. Last of all came a bevy of youth of both sexes "wearing the halo of the redeemed," who were crowding playfully around two mature persons who seemed to promote the amusement of these happy beings. These two mature persons, Mrs. JAY and PETER, recognized as their old friends of earth, Deacon and Mrs. COLGATE. They had a joyful meeting and were introduced to the young folks. There the deacon told them all died in childhood or infancy and were sent to him to be trained into the science of music. The two travelers were invited to spend the night with the deacon and his wife in their house—the magnificent Palace of the Redeemer, which was beautiful beyond description in its adornments and filled with perfect works of art. When supper was announced they were led into a spacious saloon, where they found a hundred or more youth assembled, and the table covered with gold of exquisite workmanship, and vases filled with fruits and flowers; grapes just gathered, and fruits of various hues before unseen. The *Gloria* having been sung they seated themselves. The company were all arrayed in "robes of light," and wore the "halo of immortality," and ate their meal of fruits with playfulness and joy. PETER was entertained by a beautiful Egyptian girl, and after supper took a walk with her. But it is impossible to point out a sixtieth part of the strange things of this book within the limits of a single letter. However, a few more may be noted. The deacon tells the two strangers all about the wondrous things of heaven, and among other statements makes this:

"The germ of population commenced here as on earth, only as their Adam and Eve ate no apple, so their Paradise covers the entire globe. There are here two classes—the commoners, who are many, and the select few, who are born as in England, lords of the soil. These all have their appropriate training in their several schools of literature, art and science, and when they attain to perfection here, they are translated to a higher sphere where they are placed in worlds analogous, but of greater glory, and thus they go onward to endless progression."

In these worlds they have the telegraph and all the improvements of man introduced on earth, and claim that they have found something to supersede steam—a process of liberating the inconceivable power of electricity latent in water. And they speak, in the world in which our travelers are, the English language with great beauty—a point that will be of interest to Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE, no doubt, and give him a longing to mingle with its people.

AN ORATORIO IN HEAVEN.

During their travels Mrs. JAY and PETER were taken to the "Metropolitan City" to hear a new oratorio, the joint production of HANDEL, HAYDN, MOZART and BEETHOVEN, all of whom were to aid in its performance. The city, we are told, covers an immense plateau of highlands, surrounded by snow-capped mountains, and has in its very centre a glassy lake fed by rivulets from the mountains. They alighted on the tesselated pavement of a grand square, on either side of which were sculptured fountains. Slender obelisks rose to a great height in front of a majestic temple, which filled up one side of the square. This they were told was in the form of the Greek Cross, and was a reproduction of St. Peter's by MICHAEL ANGELO, who was made happy on his arrival in the new world by receiving the appointment of architect. In this temple the oratorio was to be given. A multitude of angel citizens, with their families, were thronging the entrances. Every face was bright with anticipation, and their steps were eager and elastic; but—and mark this, O New-York—there was no vulgar hurry, no jostling, but the utmost courtesy prevailed. Well, they went in, saw new wonders, took their seats, and prepared themselves to see and listen:

"HANDEL, HAYDN, MOZART and BEETHOVEN now had taken their several stations when the organist began playing the grand overture. As the overture proceeded the audience slid into the *thema*, and gradually the intensity of high and holy thoughts conveyed by the soul-entrancing harmony so thrilled the audience that they rose as by one impulse when the choir burst into the anthem, 'Holy, holy, holy art thou Lord God Almighty; the earth is full of Thy glory.' These words were reduplicated in multiform ways, and with every new modification new impressions of the stupendous thoughts arose in the soul of every auditor, until it seemed beyond the power of even angelic natures to endure such harmony as this. This anthem sunk away in far off echoes, as if distant worlds had caught the flame of enthusiasm, and the rebound came back in murmurs, till all was hushed. Then the silence of night on the plains of Bethlehem was painted to the mind's eye through the ear. The bleating of the lambs and the buzzing of the insects of a Summer's night were distinctly heard, and the dull tinkling and pastoral voices of night were so closely imitated that the imagination was captivated by the soothing sounds. Then a new movement showed the souls of the shepherds full of lofty aspirations as they gazed upon the stars burning above them; and in recitatives they spoke to each other of the promises made in the holy oracles of God, of the Messiah that was to come. Then suddenly blazed forth the glory of God from out the dark heavens, and the words of the angel were sung, 'Fear not: for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.' Then came the glorious chorus, 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.'"

The assembly was a long time dispersing, there were so many words to be spoken in admiration of the new oratorio and of the glorious theme; and so Mrs. JAY and PETER had a good opportunity to look about them more, and

"they were charmed with the childlike innocency in the face of MOZART; as for BEETHOVEN, he had not yet descended from his open vision of the throne of God, and sat gazing upward as in a trance. HAYDN with smiles received the congratulations of the choir gathering about him, while HANDEL, in a rapt state of soul, stood looking up to the frescoed roof, as if those angels ever bright and fair, floating in the heavens above, were answering back his beautiful appeal to take him in their arms."

Further on in the book Mrs. JAY describes her meeting with Satan; sings some airs native to good society in New-York; is introduced to DANTE and BEATRICE; listens to a sermon preached by JOHN HOWE, once Chaplain to OLIVER CROMWELL; and is recalled to earth by FLAVIANUS, her angel, to be present at the marriage of her daughter.

GATES AJAR AND ITS AUTHOR.

By many Miss PHELPS is called an infidel, and the proof of her infidelity is claimed to be in her *Gates Ajar*. In some of the Cornhill and other religious book stores—or stores for the sale of religious works—her book is not to be seen on the counters with the other new books of the day, and if asked for by some inquiring customer, is only reluctantly shown or obtained. And in one store at least, that of the American Tract Society, I believe, its sale is positively prohibited, and he who should ask for it would doubtless be regarded as fully as dangerous a person as some think the gentle author herself. Miss PHELPS is the daughter of Professor PHELPS, and an accomplished lady. Her mother wrote the "Sunnyside Series" of juveniles, which included *A Peep at Number Five*, and several other well-known stories, and which were so exceedingly popular a few years ago that a hundred thousand copies or thereabouts of each were sold. Miss PHELPS has written several stories in the *Atlantic*, and has in each shown some of her peculiar ideas and her original way of thinking, and at the same time her ability and power as a writer. She began, I believe, in juveniles. And the enterprising publisher of her first four, which were brought out some time ago and until recently were pretty much forgotten, has now freshened them up and issued them in new style as "Children's books, by the author of *Gates Ajar*," and on the strength of the present popularity of their author is doing a good thing for himself. *Gates Ajar* is having an extraordinary sale, and "they say," who ought to know, that both author and publisher will be marvelously enriched thereby, the latter making a dizzy figure given at random between the $15,000 and $20,000 points. At the rate the book is going now Miss PHELPS can well afford to be called hard names, and may become by and by quite a thrifty and enviable martyr to her beliefs.

SOME BOOKS IN PRESS.

A number of LEIGH HUNT'S stray papers have been gathered together by that busy literary collector who seems satisfied to be known only as "Tom Folio," and will be published early in May, by ROBERTS BROTHERS, under the title of *A Day by the Fire, and Other Papers*. JOHN NEAL'S *Wandering Recollections of a Somewhat Busy Life*, which will also be forthcoming from the press of the Messrs. ROBERTS in early May, is a quietly told sort of an autobiography, as its name indicates, and contains many reminiscences of the literary people and the literature of the past fifty years or so, with which he has come in contact from time to time. Some of his recollections have been published in *Blackwood's* and the *Atlantic*, and his early novels have been extensively read. F. C. BURNAND has made such a happy hit with his *Happy Thoughts* that his American publishers have determined to bring out, as a companion handy volume, his *Out of Town*, and it is now in press. And they also, I understand, intend to publish before long a third volume by this thinker of happy thoughts, called *The Conversations of Major Blake*, which is now coming out in the *Britannia*. MUNROE.

ILLINOIS.

Governor Palmer's Vetoes and Illinois Legislation—Storms and Tornadoes—Tea Direct from China—Chicago River Tunnel—Ole Bull's Concert—Union College Alumni Association.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 24, 1869.

The Legislature of this State, recently adjourned, has signalized itself, if the representations of the ablest and most influential journals here are to be regarded as authority, as more corrupt than any that has gone before it. Though strongly Republican, and hence presumptively in accord with its Republican Governor, the differences between them have been such that veto after veto has been interposed by Governor PALMER to check what he regarded as reckless, if not ruinous legislation. President JOHNSON himself hardly stands more conspicuously before the nation as the veto President *par excellence*, than Governor PALMER before his State as the veto Governor. Nor were bills passed more summarily over the veto of the former by Congress, than have been sundry of those passed by the Illinois Legislature over the veto of the latter. In the former case, stern hostility between the parties made the result natural and not strange. In the latter, political and party unity of Legislature and Governor makes the variance spoken of little less than marvelous. The solution is, individual corruption of the law-makers; votes bought and sold wherewith to achieve a selfish end; the influence of wealth, whether of individuals or corporations, unscrupulously used to debauch the moral sense and pervert the conscientious judgment. In an editorial in the NEW-YORK TIMES of April 20, it is said forcibly and without mincing matters, that "the government of our great cities has become a byword of reproach and just contempt. Our State Legislatures are equally bad; there are not half a dozen in the whole Union which are not notoriously open to the basest and most degrading influences by which human action can be controlled. And Congress is rapidly falling into the same false and fatal course." Among the half a dozen Legislatures or less supposed to form exceptions to the charges thus preferred, that of Illinois is certainly not to be reckoned. It stands boldly if not boastingly on the platform of the majority of its sister bodies. "In the annals of legislation in this State," says the Chicago *Tribune*, "there are many instances of the shameless dishonesty of individual members, and occasionally of willful violation of Constitution, law and justice by political majorities; but we doubt whether any previous body has exhibited such unblushing disregard of all the requirements of common decency as the Legislature now in session." Among the bills passed over the Governor's veto was one selling to the Illinois Central and Michigan Central Railroads, a tract of land running from Dearborn to Monroe-street, and lying on Lake Michigan, in front of the city, and closely adjoining its business centre. The price for which the railroads get it is $800,000, with a trifling per cent. to the city of the revenue to be derived from it. The land is capable of being indefinitely extended by filling out into the lake, and worth now $2,000,000 or $3,000,000, will be worth at no distant day three or four times this sum. To procure such a franchise and property corporations could well afford to pay munificently. The result in this case is but another warning of the danger that is threatening the country from the supremacy of those gigantic and unscrupulous corporations. If the people, the source of power, heed these monitions in time, and not only raise the alarm, but stretch forth their strong arms to strike down the corrupted and the corrupters none the less, all will be well. If they continue supine and listless under these accumulating evils, imposing no restraints upon their servants, and returning to their legislative halls men even whose garments reek with the soil of gold gained through unworthy compliances, it is easy to foresee that the day is not far off when this great Republic will be numbered with those which corruption has overthrown.

A THUNDER-STORM.

A thunder-storm of unusual violence, the first of the season, visited the city on Sunday last. It continued, with slight interruptions, from 4 o'clock in the afternoon till midnight, the clouds pouring out floods of water, and the wind for a good deal of the time treating us to what, in other localities, would be called a gale. Here a moderate gale is little more than an ordinary wind—the former being in certain seasons the normal condition of things. In other sections of the State, and in Indiana, the storm amounted to a tornado. At Indianapolis the large railroad depot was leveled, the watchman of the building being killed; and Rev. D. BALLOU, a Universalist minister, passing along and seeking shelter in an angle of the building, was injured so seriously that his recovery was for a time considered doubtful. Other serious damage was done to the city, and to various places in the circumjacent region. Chicago, from its position, is considered exempt from tornadoes, the high bleak winds prevailing here so extensively being, truth to say, quite infliction enough. If we have had storms and tornadoes, you have had at the East torrents and floods, the damage done by the latter being far in excess of what has been suffered here. Indeed, while the thunder has purified, the genial rains have cheered the earth and made it smile with vegetation. A week has changed everything, and green grass and buds, blossoms and birds, have shown themselves, and the jocund Spring has come to us at a bound.

TEA DIRECT FROM CHINA.

What think you of tea straight from China, via California and Union Pacific Road, arriving here a few days ago!—and not going to New-York or Boston first, as had been the orthodox mode of transportation in the former antiquated times. The fact was duly heralded as Democratic victories are wont to be, by the burning of powder and detonation of cannon, the said cannon being exploded for several hours continuously, not by the Common Council, be it understood, but by the enterprising and jubilant individual to whom the consignment of the said tea was made. *Indeed, thou tea-chest, might have been punningly* and appropriately written on the first box of the article yielding the beverage that "cheers but not inebriates," for its teaching is specially significant in the present case to all Chicagoans—as well as the rest of mankind. It speaks of the marvels wrought by art, enterprise and capital in shortening the vast distances hitherto separating the Old World from the New, and how the success of performing this wondrous work is to influence for all coming ages the destinies of both.

A NEW TUNNEL.

The new tunnel under the south branch of the Chicago River, on Washington-street, though completed last Fall, has only lately been in a condition to be traversed freely by teams and foot passengers. It is about 1,900 feet from side to side, the grade being so gentle, and the numerous gas-burners making it so light, that the pedestrian is rather tempted to enter than repelled. It leaked rather freely for comfort in the early part of Spring, but the sediment from the river settling over the arch, or the growing compactness of the work from pressure, seems to be gradually checking the ooze, which bids fair to cease by and by altogether. It promises to be a complete success. The relief it will afford to masses constantly arrested in passing from side to side by the opening of the bridges to let vessels pass, must be immense. The success of this tunnel will insure the construction of others. At the last meeting of the Common Council, indeed, order was taken to have plans submitted for the building of a tunnel across La Salle-street, another great thoroughfare. And there is little reason to doubt that before very long, tunnels will be constructed under the river to the principal crossings of the city.

OLE BULL'S CONCERT.

OLE BULL gave a concert in Farwell Hall on Wednesday evening last, assisted by Miss S. W. BARTON and Mr. W. MACDONALD. It is eleven or twelve years since I heard him last, and time is beginning to write its ineffaceable marks upon him. But he is straight still as one of his own Norwegian pines, and, at sixty, has all the delicacy of touch, the boldness, the vigor and vivacity of execution of thirty years ago. With his white neck-cloth and black clothes, and grave, mild, fatherly face, he looks—fiddle-bow to the contrary, notwithstanding—the picture of some old Presbyterian divine. The house was full without being crowded, and his reception cordial and cheering, without being enthusiastic. Each of the three pieces he performed was *encored*—a compliment, however, which he shared with his two associates similarly distinguished, it being a noticeable trait of the good-natured audiences here to pay the like tribute to all candidates for their favor who please them moderately well. OLE BULL is to appear once more at a complimentary benefit given on Monday next to Miss R. SCOTT, and this is announced as his last appearance in Chicago.

A COLLEGE BANQUET.

The Association of the Alumni of Union College residing in the Northwest, organized in March last, have a banquet at the Sherman House on Tuesday, the 27th inst. A similar meeting will be held in Albany on the same day of those residing in that region. Invitations have been sent to all hereabouts whose residences could be ascertained by the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of H. R. Pierson, W. H. King, James Demarest, Clinton Locke and B. F. Culver. About forty graduates of the College reside in this city, and a large number are scattered over this and the surrounding States. The reunion, to those concerned, promises to be highly interesting. C. V. S.

STATE WEDDING IN EGYPT.

The Marriage of a Pacha's Daughter—Interesting Ceremonies and Customs.

Cairo (April 2) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

The Viceroy's eldest daughter has just been married according to the Mohammedan customs, and yesterday (April 1) she was driven away in state from the palace of her grandmother to that of MANSOUR PASHA, the bridegroom. The pre-nuptial festivities lasted for three days and three nights. At daybreak on Monday interminable peals of cannon on high from the citadel hill, and afar from the plain below, awoke a vast assemblage of Cairines and visitors from the large towns and villages of the far-reaching Viceroyalty. Presently bugles, fifes and kettle-drums announced infantry and cavalry parading through the streets. Mounted carabiniers and men of the line strode in the direction of Kasser-Aali, that great block of buildings overlooking the River Nile. The lofty palace walls and the great plain adjoining were surrounded by gaily bestreaked wooden lattice work, swarming like bees in a hive, with tin and stained-glass lanterns, each with its dip ready to be lighted when the sun would go down. Banners, flags and streamers of all shades soared on high and fluttered to the cooling wind. Soldiery and constabulary, on guard at first, soon straggled onward with a jostling but well-behaved holiday-clad population, eager to witness the grand national sights and pastimes on all sides of the vast area, lined by many-colored tents, with gilt-legged damask furniture, brought hither from palaces and Government offices, empty and abandoned during the three days' feasting. But the Government clerks are not lazy. They are arranging the tents for the grand banquets to be given. There was to be indiscriminately feeding for the rich and the poor. And so there was. Invitations had been issued for three grand consecutive banquets to Europeans each evening at about 7 o'clock, while whole herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, and plantations of rice, and shiploads of maccaroni were all day and night offered to a less pretentious crowd of natives. They filled themselves to their hearts' content, and then squatted on the dusty earth, round trellised booths, from which peeped at times, or emerged altogether when summoned by some great man to tent or plain, singing girls reciting their plaintive melodies, deserving, no doubt, of the interest they inspired. And dancing girls bedecked in "purple and gold" sallied forth from their head-quarters in the day, and after dinner in the evening, for the delectation of the Europeans. It was a vast arena, characteristic of the colossal wealth and unbounded munificence of ISMAIL PASHA, offering a never-ending study of the native element and its pursuits. Here, a dense crowd surrounding an inclosure for jereed throwing horsemen. There, another equally motley and picturesque throng, watching athletes lifting ponderous weights. Presently legerdemain Greeks, perched on gigantic seesaws, throwing ivory balls in rapid indefatigable sequence. Higher still, men on tight ropes balancing weights again, on end of poles. Below all this, hemmed in by the admiring multitude, men dressed as coryphees, wriggling about like the Arab dancing girls to the sound of the native music, which has no particular tune or time. Then came native jugglers holding writhing serpents by the tails, or spurring on monkeys to an attack; exasperating a goat until, poor animal, it butted at a monkey. Then there was a little modest gambling—natives staking their diminutive silver currency, or copper coin, tantamount to half-pence or pennies, on cards, as in England at race meetings. Presently a balloon was dispatched, and then all eyes were riveted on it, as, soaring higher and higher, the astounded natives below thought it would never return with its inmates, but enter the heavenly realms of MOHAMMED at once instead. Moreover, a circus had taken root among the diversified shows and exhibitions performing there in the day, and throughout the night in the palace across the way. There in the harem sat its ladies in state, glorious to behold in their gay silk attire and profusion—without parallel—of priceless stones, glittering in happy harmony with the gold-dust bestrewn double-piled carpets, gilt-legged tables and furniture, gigantic mirrors and chandeliers. Toys from the Black Forest and Nuremberg, music-boxes, talking-dolls, polichinelles in gay attire, cats and kittens, and other animals lined the walls, and caused merriment during the Princess' *matinee musicale*, varied occasionally by a troupe of native singing girls. Ladies on visits of congratulation arrived during the morning. Her Highness gave three grand banquets to the principal European ladies of Egypt on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. The after dinner proceedings appear to have been very attractive. Beside the circus the ladies had theatricals. The troupe had been ordered to the Salamek of the Harem, when the native princesses and their European guests watched from their trelliswork galleries the performances below. From their windows they saw the splendid display of fire-works on the adjacent plain. Catherine wheels, "*pluie d'or*," many-colored rockets appeared for ever in the air, and the gay scene was quickened by different colored Bengal lights. After dining in one of the tents with a great many other favored guests, and listening afterward to the military bands at their posts in the illuminated galleries which towered above, a visit was suggested to the bridegroom. Past the brilliant illuminations, and then through narrow streets, dark as pitch—the moon had not yet risen—we drove, until a fresh blaze of petroleum lamps and carriages obstructing the thoroughfare notified an approach to MANSOUR PASHA'S palace. The eyes were fairly dazzled as they beheld the spacious court-yard draped with rich colored silks, cashmeres and variegated cloths, like an awning on board some leviathan vessel, splendidly illuminated, and full of Arabs in their gay dress. Two military bands played alternately, and Catherine wheels and Bengal lights enhanced the gorgeous theatrical scene of Oriental magnificence. Inside coffee and pipes were proffered, and MANSOUR was very courteous. Greeks were dancing, and a buffoon knocking away their canonical-shaped paper hats. Here, too, there had been festivities for the last three days. They were brought to a close yesterday morning. In the afternoon the Pasha's young wife was conducted to him draped, from the palace of her mother, at Kasser-Aali. It was a very grand procession. The Viceroy, attended by his son and Ministers, saw it as it passed from the palace the Prince and Princess of Wales inhabited when here. His Highness had invited a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. First came a squadron of dragoons, afterward another squadron of cuirassiers, and then followed venerable looking men, with grizzly hair, long, flowing robes and white turbans, on horseback. With their regimental bands playing, the two squadrons wheeled slowly round the palace, and then, after the Arabs holding prominent places in the viceregal household, the infantry came in view. They were preceded by mounted officers, and an *avant garde* of pioneers, with bear skins, white leather aprons and axes. Then there were the men, headed by their bands playing the lively Zouave pas, and dressed as such also. Afterward the strains of more martial music announced more battalions of fresh-arriving troops, dressed like French voltigeurs. Again, elderly Arabs on horseback followed the *cortege*, and presently there came carriages drawn by pairs of horses, and driven by gold-lace-coated coachmen. As carriage after carriage moved on, displaying every conceivable shape, a veiled face at times peeped out from the draped windows. And presently gaily-dressed servants led on splendidly-appointed carriages and four, until, more splendid than all, there came the gilt coach containing the bride. Powdered servants sat on the boxes, and others walked at the horses' heads. It was altogether a very brilliant pageant. The procession reached MANSOUR PASHA'S at about 5 o'clock, and in the evening the Viceroy gave a grand ball at Gizireh Palace, in honor of the marriage, which was continued with the usual spirit until a late hour this morning. The Viceroy and his son were present.

New Costumes.

The Spring novelties, although fantastic, are exceedingly pretty and picturesque. Mme. ELISE has introduced several new costumes, which are likely to be successes. I will describe two, so as to give your readers some idea of the prevailing styles. First, there is the "Florinda" costume, which Mme. ELISE makes in all colors, but which I shall describe in blue. A Sévres blue silk petticoat, trimmed with five pinked-out flounces, the fifth carried up each side as high as the waist; above this skirt there is a sort of redingote made of striped blue and gray silk, (the material is rich in quality.) This redingote opens and is rounded off in front; it is very much bunched up at the sides and in the centre of the back, and is edged with a flounce to match, headed by a double coquille of blue satin. A coquille ruche trims the front of the bodice, and the sleeves have a large revers of striped silk lined with blue satin. The waistband and sash are likewise lined with satin. Then there is the "Marly," which can be worn with almost every variety of toilette. It is made of black poult de soie; the basque, which is divided into four parts, is festooned and gathered up in that peculiar manner impossible to describe with words. It looks very rich and graceful, and is trimmed all round with black guipure, headed with a ruche made partly of silk and partly of satin; above the ruche there is a second row of guipure sewn flat. The sash describes a double fan at the back, and the ends that fall on the basque consist entirely of guipure; the sleeves are likewise trimmed with guipure. For the *grandes élégantes*, Mme. ELISE makes the "Marly," either in grenadine or China crêpe, and trims it with feather fringe. It can be made low and cut square, if desired, and a small white crepe fichu is worn inside, or, what is more original, a black gauze fichu. The "Marly" is worn over a silk petticoat—blue, mauve or green—which is elaborately trimmed with ruches, and appears to hang with a thousand capricious folds. A Dauphin hat, made in black lace, and trimmed with shaded roses; boots usually of bronze kid, high LOUIS XVI. heels, accompany the toilette.—*Paris Correspondent of the Queen.*

A Noble Mother.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* writes: "In a correspondence from Cairo published by one of your contemporaries, giving an account of the visit paid by the Viceroy of Egypt to M. DE LESSEPS' town, Ismailia, the fact is mentioned of His Highness having been received at the house of M. VOISIN, the distinguished engineer to whose talent M. DE LESSEPS owes so much. M. VOISIN gave a *bal costumé* in honor of the Viceroy's visit. Having been acquainted with him since his childhood, I am able to give you some interesting details as to his life, and this I do with all the greater pleasure, as his brilliant career is a fresh proof of the success which inevitably crowns great talent combined with dauntless perseverance. In a narrow lane, called Le Passage des Deux Portes, at Versailles, may still be seen a low public-house, surmounted by a signboard, on which is painted an immense green pear, beneath which are the words, 'A la poire verte,' (to the Green Pear.) This tavern was frequented by workmen, and kept by a respectable and intelligent widow, a Norman by birth, and who never up to the last hour of her life gave up her costume of a Norman peasant. She had two sons: at an early age both these boys displayed remarkable intelligence, and of this fact the mother determined to avail herself. By rigid economy she managed not only to send them to school, but thence to college. There her boys carried off every prize. The eldest, the one who last week entertained the Viceroy of Egypt, won the first prize for mathematics at the Sorbonne, and entered the Ecolle Polytechnique. His brother followed his example, and is now a Captain in the artillery. The engineer, appointed as Government Civil Engineer at Boulogne, built the splendid jetty which was inaugurated by the Emperor, on which occasion His Majesty took off the cross attached to his own uniform and bestowed it on M. VOISIN. M. DE LESSEPS was only too glad to secure the services of so distinguished and scientific a man, and at once intrusted him with one of the most important positions as regards the creation of the Isthmus. The mother of these noble sons is dead, but as long as she lived her two children were more than devoted—they were proud of her; and many a time I have seen the old lady, simply clad in her peasant's dress, walking on the *tapis vert* of the Versailles Park, amid the *ancienne noblesse* which congregate there of a Sunday to listen to the band, with her sons in uniforms at each side of her, respected and almost venerated by all who knew the story of her life."

Ancient Electric Telegraphy.

Sir BERNARD BURKE writes: "I have just been reading *Arthur Young's Travels in France*, second edition, published in 1794, seventy-two years since, by W. RICHARDSON, Royal Exchange, London; and at page 79, Vol. I., I find an entry in YOUNG'S diary, dated October 16, 1787, which goes, I think, a great way toward establishing the fact that a French mechanic, one M. LOMOND, had then, A. D. 1787, seventy-nine years ago, in actual operation in Paris an electric telegraph. Here is the passage to which I allude: 'Oct. 16, 1787—In the evening to Mons. LOMOND, a very ingenious and inventive mechanic, who has made an improvement in the jenny for spinning cotton. In electricity he has made a remarkable discovery. You write two or three words on a paper; he takes it with him into a room and turns a machine inclosed in a cylindrical case, at the top of which is an electrometer, a small fine pith ball; a wire connects with a similar cylinder and electrometer in a distant apartment, and his wife, by remarking the corresponding motions of the ball, writes down the words they indicate; from which it appears that he has formed an alphabet of motions. As the length of the wires makes no difference in the effect, a correspondence might be carried on at any distance—within and without a besieged town, for instance. Whatever the use may be, the invention is beautiful.' Is it not possible that the poor French mechanic may have perished in the Revolution, and his mighty invention with him?"

More Reports About the Peace Negotiations in 1864.

Roanoke County (Va.) Correspondence of the Wheeling Register.

While in Marion, Smyth County, a few days ago, I had the pleasure of several lengthy chats with Hon. FAYETTE MCMULLIN. Mr. MCMULLIN says that since the war, he was one day in the President's house in Washington, conversing with Hon. F. BLAIR, Sr. Mr. BLAIR told him that soon after MCMULLIN'S "peace resolutions" had been introduced into the Confederate Congress, Mr. LINCOLN, being extremely anxious to bring about a peace, honorable alike to both sections of the country, and foreseeing, and wishing to avoid, the political consequences of the military subjugation of the South, sent him (Mr. BLAIR) to Richmond to confer with Mr. DAVIS and learn what arrangement of the difficulties could be made. He was passed through the lines of the contending armies and conducted to Mr. DAVIS' house in Richmond. After a long conversation with Mr. DAVIS and other prominent gentlemen for whom Mr. DAVIS sent, and for whom Mr. BLAIR inquired, Mr. DAVIS said that he had no proposition to make. Mr. BLAIR then proposed that General LEE'S army be marched into Mexico against the French; that General GRANT would follow and support the movement; that the united armies would drive out MAXIMILIAN; and then the Southern States should name their own terms of reconstruction, everything short of independence being guaranteed. At Mr. DAVIS' request this proposition was made in writing, and, after some consultation and reflection, was signed and accepted by him. Mr. BLAIR returned to Washington, and Mr. LINCOLN was highly delighted with the success of the negotiation. It was in the hope of consummating this arrangement that Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD met the "Peace Commissioners," Hons. STEPHENS, HUNTER and CAMPBELL, at Fortress Monroe; but there, to Mr. LINCOLN'S chagrin, the Committee declared that they had been instructed by Mr. DAVIS to insist upon the independence of the South, and would listen to no other proposal. And thus the whole affair came to a "most lame and impotent conclusion."

Such is the substance of the account related to Governor MCMULLIN by Mr. BLAIR. Mr. MCMULLIN says that he asked and obtained Mr. BLAIR'S permission to make the statement public, but he had refrained from giving it publicity pending Mr. DAVIS' trial, fearing lest it might in some way prejudice his case.

A Reminiscence of Libby Prison—Sudden Death of a Courageous and Faithful Negro.

From the Washington Chronicle, April 28.

Yesterday a colored laborer in the Treasury Department, named ROBERT FORD, died about 2 P. M., while sitting in a chair in the lower hall of the building. He had complained of feeling ill during the day, and had bathed his head with water to relieve the pain. The body was conveyed to the home of the deceased on Capitol Hill.

Hon. JOHN C. SHANKS, of Indiana, furnishes us some information relative to the eventful history of the deceased, which is of so much interest that we print it in full, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1869.

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

Another victim of rebel barbarity has passed away.

ROBERT FORD, a colored man, fell dead at his post of duty in the Treasury building to-day.

ROBERT FORD is the man who, under instruction of Mrs. ABIGAIL GREEN, of Richmond, Va., gave information, measurements, &c., to the Union prisoners in Libby Prison, by which 109 of them were enabled to escape from their place of death, for which FORD was arrested, and, under order of the notorious General JOHN H. WINDER, whipped by the infamous DICK TURNER, of Libby Prison notoriety, with 500 lashes.

FORD was laid across a barrel, face downward, and while four chivalric scoundrels held his hands and feet, the infamous DICK TURNER, with a strap fastened to a staff, inflicted the full sentence on his bared back. Long before this barbaric work was accomplished, the victim was wholly insensible, but with chivalric courage, these tools of tyranny applied the lash upon his senseless form with unabated vigilance and valor until the 500 were all administered.

FORD was raised at Frederick, Md.; was a teamster in General BANKS' command, and was captured at Strasburg, Va., and instead of being treated as a prisoner of war, was put on duty as a laborer in the stables attached to Libby Prison; and, touched with the infamous treatment of our prisoners, his sympathy prompted him to risk life itself for them, and, under the advice of Mrs. GREEN, rendered the assistance to the prisoners which secured their escape and his terrible punishment and subsequent death. From that hour FORD has never been well. He lay six weeks helpless, and then made his escape to Washington, which took him six weeks more—during which time he was several times arrested and compelled to work with his back lacerated from his neck to his hips with the lash, but did not dare complain, for the condition of his person would have compelled an explanation and an arrest and return to certain death. His back has never healed permanently, nor his health returned. FORD bore it all, and though sometimes compelled to travel back toward Richmond until he could again shape his excuses and his course, he finally reached Washington. Congress gave him $600 for his services and suffering in the Union cause—and recently he was employed as a laborer in the Treasury building. FORD never saw a well moment since his cruel treatment at the hands of that Richmond rebel, and to-day died, and added one more to the vast number of victims to rebel cruelty.

FORD was a prisoner of war, and entitled to be treated as such, but the Confederacy, founded upon crimes against FORD'S race, became his executioner, through J. H. WINDER, who died before FORD did, and DICK TURNER, who is a drunken sot, presenting the worthlessness of the inebriate as his only virtue, as it is preparatory to a judgment where he will soon meet FORD, with WINDER for the only witness in his defence, in a court where the character of the witness and defendant are both well known, and where ROBERT FORD, the poor but honest, charitable negro man, standing on his single integrity, will condemn them both.

FORD and the facts connected with the cause of his death are to me well known; the nation owes him a debt of gratitude.

JOHN P. C. SHANKS.

The First Bibles Printed in America.

From the Hartford Courant, April 28.

The building, just south of the Ætna Fire Company's block, recently torn down to make room for the improvements being made by the Charter Oak Life Company, had something of a history which the *Courant* ought to record. HUDSON & GOODWIN, more than sixty years ago, erected the building to be used for the publication of the *Courant* and for job printing purposes. Our old inhabitants remember that firm well; its name was recognized all through this section of the State, and was honored too. Here in this building the first Bibles ever printed in this country were produced. At a large expense, the printed matter all set up, was brought over the Atlantic from London in forty or fifty "chases." The finest minion type was used. So choice were these "forms" that a fire-proof building was erected, in which they were stored, together with the presses used. Each "chase" contained twelve pages, and was worked, of course, separately. Thousands upon thousands of these Bibles were printed and bound and furnished to the Connecticut Bible Society. Copies are still in existence in all parts of the State.

The Burning of the Boston Ship King Philip at Honolulu.

From the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser, March 20.

About 11 o'clock on Thursday night the anchor watch on board the American ship *King Philip* discovered smoke coming from her hatches and immediately raised an alarm. The mate and some of the men went into her hold, and found the fire among the dunnage in the bows of the vessel, on the starboard side; and finding the fire beyond their control, sent a boat to the United States steamer *Ossipee*, lying near her, for assistance. The *King Philip* lay in the stream, with a hawser to the new steamboat wharf and with one anchor down. The Fire Department was on the wharf soon after the alarm. Hose was led on board from the engines, and from the hydrant, through the Hose Company's hose. The Chief-Engineer, C. E. WILLIAMS, went on board, where he met the officer and men from the *Ossipee*, and found that the opinion prevailed that the ship should be scuttled. Acting on this opinion the valuables were taken out of the cabin and removed to the war ship. Mr. WILLIAMS immediately countermanded all orders to that effect, and issued orders to have her hauled to the wharf, feeling confident of the ability of the Fire Department to save her if she could be got where they could work to advantage. The greatest confusion prevailed on board, and assistance from the shore was obtained to get the chain unshackled and the vessel in to the dock, which she reached after 4 o'clock. Many still believed that the ship would burn up unless scuttled. Once alongside the wharf, the firemen worked with a will, and water was poured into her thick and fast through holes cut in the deck and openings through the bows. For hours it seemed as though the firemen must be driven from their positions. Several times fire could be seen through the bow seams, and the heat and smoke were suffocating. Between 8 and 9 o'clock Friday morning the fire was under the control of the engines. One of them ceased pouring the water in, taking a position directly alongside to assist in pumping the water out of the ship, as she was careening from the large quantity of water which was between decks and in her hold. The Household troops were marched down during the night to relieve the firemen at the brakes. We noticed a large number of volunteers at work, who deserve special thanks for their disinterested endeavors. The fire is supposed to have been set by one of the foremost hands, who has been arrested and confined in the Station-house. At the hour of writing the amount of damage sustained is not known; but it is rumored that it is so extensive as to make it doubtful whether she will be repaired. After a survey below, the wonder is that she was saved. The lining, timber and outside planking are destroyed in some places. We saw bolts a foot long pulled out by hand. Had the vessel been scuttled, as at first proposed, she would have obstructed the entrance to the harbor until she could have been raised again. The firmness and decision of the Chief Engineer alone prevented the act. Too much praise cannot be awarded the members of the Fire Department for their untiring labors to save the ship. The *King Philip* is a fine ship of 1,183 tons, owned by Messrs. GLIDDEN & WILLIAMS, of Boston.

Manners of Political Visitors at Washington.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

I was writing and making notes in the library of Congress three weeks ago, and while most busily engaged a shadow from behind fell upon my table. Thinking it some friend who was privileged to take the liberty, I did not look up for some seconds or minutes. The hand from behind picked up a piece of my manuscript, read it over, took up a second, and so forth, until finally I turned round irritated.

There stood a total stranger—a large, politician-like, coarse-grained, impudent-eyed man—coolly reading my manuscript. It was so outrageous a violation of decency and so rascally a liberty, that I felt the blood go up my face like the hoisting of the British standard.

"Is that your conception of manners, Sir?" I said to the man.

He looked at me like a stone with a smile on it, for a few minutes, and then said, with a contemptuous voice:

"My God! I reckon everything here is public property, ain't it? I reckon 'taint no use to put on airs here, be it? I guess not!"

Not deigning me another word, this republican genius went round all the circuit of the tables, peering in the notes and pages of every reader, lady or man, and at the end, giving me a half defiant yet impassive look, went out at a floundering stride.

Two days afterward I saw this man, walking between two Senators, go into the White House. A few days ago he was pointed out to me as a man who had captured a valuable revenue office in one of the Southern States. Is it not manifest that such beings, contributed to the South as instances of Northern breeding, should make the people there harden toward us? And it is just that class of men who want permission, in their own vernacular, to "ride rough-shod over the rebels," compel social association, and do brutality in the name of freedom.

Now, consider this type of man a representative unit of the two or three thousand visitors at the White House daily. If he sees a door marked:

"Public not admitted here,"

that is the particular door which he means to go through. If he cannot go through it, he will peep through it. He means to "make a row" about it. His impudent stare and the coarse "feel" of his hand is upon every face or object he sees. The only sort of grace he possesses is an adjunct to cunning, when, on occasion, he can wheedle, or flatter, and put his soul through degrading gymnastics, creep on his belly, kneel and crawl like a snake—anything but hear a "No" said without insolence or malignity.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court Naturalizations—Decision by Chief Justice Thompson.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, April 30.

It will be remembered that after the October election, when the Supreme Court naturalization papers were excluded from the polls because of Justice READ'S opinion that the September naturalizations were improper, an attempt was made to remedy the supposed defect. Early in November, and prior to the Presidential election, parties who held naturalization certificates issued by the Supreme Court in September, as well as prior to that time, applied to the Prothonotary for an exemplification of the records, the purpose being to establish before the election officers the genuine character of the certificates, which, it was alleged, had been refused at the election in October.

In consequence of this, Justice READ, on Nov. 2, 1868, made this order: "It is ordered that no aliens shall be naturalized in this Court," and on Nov. 3, an order, "that no indorsement of any kind, or any certificate whatsoever shall be made by the Prothonotary, or any person in his office, upon or in relation to the certificates of naturalization comprised in the opinion filed yesterday." The question of the authority of Justice READ to make these orders was raised on Saturday by two parties. JAMES BARRON, naturalized Nov. 7, 1850, and GOTLIEB D. GARSEE, naturalized Sept. 27, 1856, applied for duplicate naturalization papers, after making proof of the loss of the originals.

Chief Justice THOMPSON yesterday decided the question. He held that if these orders by Justice READ stand, that the practice of the Supreme Court at Nisi Prius in naturalization and the issuing of certificates would be radically changed. He then referred to the fact that no Court of Nisi Prius was directed to be held when these orders were issued, and says there was no process, no pleadings, no witnesses nor counsel in a judicial sense, and those orders must, therefore, be regarded as neither decrees in equity nor judgments at law. The action was extra-judicial and of no binding authority, and the occasion not judicial, as there was no case involving the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at Nisi Prius that day before the Court.

The Chief Justice, at some length, discusses the question of jurisdiction by the Nisi Prius in Naturalization, commencing with June 17, 1790, and including the action of every Justice down to and embracing Justice READ, who had exercised the jurisdiction. Jurisdiction is conferred by the act of 14th April, 1802. The Nisi Prius is a common Court of common law jurisdiction, with a seal and a Clerk or Prothonotary, and therefore by the express provisions of the act of Congress has authority to naturalize aliens. No Judge has ever doubted it, and whenever the question has arisen it has been promptly decided in the affirmative.

Under the views expressed by the Chief Justice, he made orders directing the Prothonotary to grant the duplicate certificates asked for, upon proof of the loss of the original.

Comparison of Prices of Labor and Provisions in San Francisco and New-York.

From the San Francisco Herald, April 12.

We published in our issue of Tuesday last an interesting article from the NEW-YORK TIMES, showing the prices paid to mechanics and laboring men in New-York, with the cost of living, tending to show the condition of working classes in that City. Its publication has suggested a comparison between the figures there given and those which relate to the working classes of this city, that the relative condition of the two places, as offering inducements to labor, may be appreciated. The prices in New-York are computed in gold at $1 35:

TRADES.	Wages per month. SAN FRANCISCO.	Wages per month. NEW-YORK.
Bakers	$75 00	$42 00
Blacksmiths	100 00	60 00
Boilermakers	85 00	54 00
Bookbinders	—	65 00
Bricklayers	120 00	90 00
Cabinetmakers	90 00	60 00
Carpenters (House)	100 00	75 00
Carpenters (Ship)	125 00	66 00
Coopers	90 00	70 00
Engineers	125 00	60 00
Iron-moulders	100 00	45 00
Laborers	75 00	40 00
Machinists	125 00	60 00
Masons	120 00	90 00
Painters	100 00	65 00
Plasterers	150 00	90 00
Printers	120 00	75 00
Stair-builders	100 00	75 00
Tin roofers	100 00	75 00
Waiters	70 00	25 00
PROVISIONS:		
Flour, ℔ sack	$6 00	7 50
Butter, ℔ lb	50	25
Sugar, ℔ lb	16	12
Coffee, ℔ lb	30	30
Eggs, ℔ lb	60	40

Flowers and Fruit for the Sick—A Boston Notion.

From the Boston Advertiser, April 30.

An admirable arrangement has been made by a young lady of this city, by which fresh flowers and fruit from the country can be distributed among the sick and poor, who are sadly in need of such refreshment and comfort. Many persons who have gardens, or who live where wild flowers can be gathered, would gladly send to the city hospitals, and to the weary and suffering in the city, if they knew how to reach them. This plan makes the way easy. Every Monday and Thursday morning, from 8 to 12 o'clock, beginning Monday, May 10, the chapel of the Hollis-street Church will be open to receive contributions of flowers or fruit. This chapel is selected because it is near to the railroad stations, and convenient for this purpose. The division of the city into districts, and the systematic visiting of these districts through the Winter by members of charitable associations, have made it easy to know where these gifts will be most acceptable, and all that are sent will be promptly distributed.

The Eight-Hour Law—The President's Views.

From the Boston Traveller, April 29.

We understand that General BUTLER, at an interview with President GRANT on Monday last, called his attention to the Eight-Hour Law, and urged that it was evidently the intention of Congress, notwithstanding the interpretation of the law by the Attorney-General, that eight hours' labor in the Government works should entitle the laborers to pay for a full day. The President agreed with him in this view, and said he would bring the matter to the attention of the Cabinet at a meeting to be held to-day, promising that an order should be immediately issued, at the suggestion of General BUTLER, that men in the Government employ be paid the same wages per day as those in similar employ in private establishments, and that eight hours should be regarded as a day.

The Pennsylvania Miners' Suspension.

From the Scranton (Penn.) Register, April 30.

As near as we can learn the truth, the suspension of labor by the miners is exceedingly gratifying to the coal operators, who are rubbing their hands in glee over the countless thousands of dollars they will derive from the movement, and we have even heard it hinted that the companies have confidential agents in the persons of boss miners, who urge on the men to hastily inaugurate the movement. But of this we cannot speak intelligently.

We do know, however, that the wholesale and retail merchants of this city have entered into a compact to let no goods go to the persons who suspend labor unless the cash is paid for the same. They represent that they have lost no inconsiderable amounts of money in consequence of giving credit to the workingmen while on strike heretofore, and they have now resolved, to use the expression of one merchant, to "shut down on all credit during such suspension." In view of these facts, then, to say nothing of any other feature involved in the suspension, don't the majority of intelligent miners know that a large proportion of them have no means of living without work even for two weeks?

But there is another view of the case. Many miners, who have been delving under ground for years, by dint of economy and perseverance, have managed to save something, but their savings are now all invested in homesteads, the payments upon which they make out of the savings of their scanty earnings; and should a suspension take place, and continue for any considerable length of time, in nine cases out of ten these little homes, which have cost so much labor, anxiety and care, will revert back to the persons holding claims against them. That the miners are inadequately compensed for their labor there can be no doubt, but we really hope they will give this matter more serious consideration before joining the proposed movement. Look before you leap.

Our Representatives in Paraguay.

The following extract of a letter from Hon. J. WATSON WEBB, United States Minister to Brazil, to Mr. WASHBURN, our late Minister to Paraguay, is published in the Chicago *Tribune*:

RIO JANEIRO, March 23.

* * * * * * * * *

The conduct of DAVIS and MCMAHON is absolutely indefensible.

When MCMAHON came here he was advised not to leave Rio without finding me and showing me his instructions, not for my amusement, but, because of my superior rank and long familiarity with affairs in this region. I could have advised him what the emergency might demand. LOPEZ had violated our legation in Asuncion by seizing upon two of its members, and had thus perpetrated against the United States an act of war. Notwithstanding this, MCMAHON proposed going to LOPEZ and presenting his credentials.

I addressed him a formal note, requiring of him not to go beyond Buenos Ayres, but to remain there till he could hear from Washington.

In direct violation of this advice, he became a party to the Admiral's disgraceful collusion with LOPEZ.

The conversation of the American Admiral and his staff, in this city, in favor of LOPEZ and against Brazil, has very seriously compromised our country.

Fleet Surgeon DUVALL was the only exception, and he compelled the Admiral to treat BLISS and MASTERMAN with ordinary humanity, and he denounced the infamous treatment they received.

Can you conceive it possible that neither our Admiral nor Minister would speak to these so-called "prisoners," nor permit gentlemen to have interviews with them? Even if legally prisoners, which they were not, they should have messed in the ward room or steerage, among gentlemen, instead of among the marines.

At all events, you (WASHBURN) stand exalted and justified in the estimation of everybody here. The war is not over, but, as Field-Marshal Count D'EU, the husband of the Princess Imperial, goes down to the river (La Plata) on the 29th of March to take command of the allied army, the contest will very shortly be closed. If he had been intrusted with the command three years ago, the war would not have lasted three months. * * *

Yours ever, J. WATSON WEBB.

Hon. J. M. Ashley and F. M. Case.

DENVER, Col., April 17.

To the Editor of the Chicago Times:

You, together with sundry of the "goose-quill knights" of the Democracy, are making very free with my name in connection with one ASHLEY. All the satisfaction you are prepared to award me, I presume, is to remind me of the melancholy history of "poor Tray."

Well, if you have occasion to refer to ASHLEY and "Dear CASE" again, will you have the kindness to state that "Dear CASE" did not carry out the arrangement made with ASHLEY? For which grave offence, and because he would not swear to a statement prepared by Mr. ASHLEY, he was turned out of office. And the leaders of the Republican Party, being fully cognizant of the facts, said, "Amen! Great is the Chairman of the Committee on Territories."

FRANCIS M. CASE.

Death of Mr. Lincoln's Step-Mother.

Mrs. SALLIE ELIZABETH LINCOLN, widow of the late THOMAS LINCOLN, died in Coles County, Ill., on the 19th inst., at an advanced age. She was the step-mother of the late President LINCOLN, and by her he was principally reared, his own mother having died when he was very young. The Decatur *Magnet* says: "Mrs. LINCOLN had for many years resided with her grandson, JOHN HALL, a well-to-do farmer, who lives about nine miles southeast of Charleston, Coles County, near the line between that and Cumberland, and also near the little country village of Farmington. She was much devoted to her illustrious step-son, and took as deep a pride and interest in his rise to fame and fortune as his own mother could have done. It is said that she never spoke of him after his tragic death without tears, and the nation or the world had no more sincere mourner over his fall than she."

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Since Senator BROWNLOW returned home the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig* has advocated the renomination of Governor SENTER, but the chances are said to be still in favor of Congressman STOKES.

A Halifax correspondent of the Toronto *Telegraph* is greatly surprised at the discovery, which he has just made, of the existence of an "Annexation League" in Nova Scotia, and that it has been seeking information from ROBERT J. WALKER. In a dispatch dated April 27, he says: "I am in a position to inform you that there is now in this city not only a Repeal League, but also a distinct organization, called "Annexation League," having a staff of officers, and holding regular meetings. So secret has been the working of the Annexation League that its existence has not even been hinted at in any of our local papers; but you may depend on the accuracy of my information. A number of members of the Repeal League are also members of the Annexation League; but the two organizations are quite distinct."

The Richmond *Dispatch* complains of Virginians who have been asleep for ten years and now, half awake, are talking about "principles" and "constitutional rights." It says: "They prefer military rule! But they will not be allowed to have military rule. They will be forced to submit to civil government—a civil government which they may make tolerable by assisting to modify it, but which will be put upon them and all of us, either in that form or that of the monstrous one framed for us by the strangers and negroes in the Convention of 1867."

The Aldermen of Huntsville, Ala., voted to tender to Ex-President JOHNSON the hospitalities of the city upon the occasion of his recent visit, and appointed a committee to confer with the Democratic Executive Committee in regard to his reception, wishing to extend to him a welcome from all the citizens, irrespective of party considerations. But the Democrats declined to join the city authorities, and refused to act in any manner with them. The authorities, therefore, rescinded their vote.

The Detroit (Mich.) *Advertiser* declared a few days since that Senator CHANDLER had made an arrangement with a present member of the House delegation to secure the election of the latter to the United States Senate to succeed Senator HOWARD, and it now says: "The revelation has excited considerable interest among our contemporaries, who thus far have been very wide of the mark in guessing who the member is. We need only say that matters are now working nicely for Mr. CHANDLER'S coming United States Senator. Those who doubt we ask to wait and see. The arrangement has been made just as we have stated it. Our information on that point is direct and positive."

The Maine Republican State Convention is to be held in Bangor on Thursday, June 24. The State Committee decided that no person shall be admitted to a seat in the Convention who is not a citizen of the county which he is to represent.

Governor SENTER, of Tennessee, says that he will not convene the Legislature of that State in extraordinary session, unless it shall appear that such a step would facilitate the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Ex-Governor FOOTE, of Tennessee, is out in another of his characteristic letters, urging the cultivation of fraternal feeling all round the board, and promising, in the goodness of his heart, that there is a good time coming for everybody in the near future.

Some of the Boston papers seem to think that the members of the Massachusetts Legislature would like to stave off adjournment until after the Musical Peace Jubilee.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 2, 1869.

TERMS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, (exclusive of Sunday Edition)... 10
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year..... 4
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year... 7
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year..... 3
Five copies..... 12
Ten copies..... 18

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Spanish Cortes were still engaged in discussing Church matters yesterday. The prerogative of the Crown in matters ecclesiastical is to be maintained under the new Constitution.

The English journals continue to discuss Senator SUMNER's speech on the *Alabama* claims with avidity. The *Times* contends that the proclamation of neutrality was a prohibition, and not an authorization of blockade-runners.

Instructions have been forwarded to the British naval officer commanding the West India Squadron, to demand the restitution of the brig *Mary Powell*, and an apology from the Spanish authorities.

The Russian Government is persevering in the line of moderate and judicious progress. The Council of State is devising means for enlarging the powers of the local municipalities, and the Press laws are to be modified in a liberal sense.

SOUTH AMERICA.

According to latest advices, the partisans of LOPEZ are both numerous and active in certain districts of Paraguay; and his cause does not appear so desperate as has recently been imagined.

By the arrival of the steamship *Alaska* we are in receipt of mail news from the United States of Colombia and from all the Central and South American countries. The most important intelligence was to the effect that a reaction of feeling in regard to the Cushing Canal treaty had taken place in Bogota, caused principally by the apprehension that in case the National Government did not ratify it the State of Panama might secede and take the matter into its own hands. A petition was sent up from the House of Representatives to the Senate for that body to reconsider its vote. It was reported in Santa Martha, however, that the Senate refused to reconsider it. It is not impossible, thinks our correspondent, however, that the treaty, in a modified form, may yet be ratified. The letter which contains the news from the countries referred to above also embodies an account of the destruction by fire of the steamship *America* while *en route* from Panama to San Francisco, with much interesting intelligence.

MEXICO.

The rebel Colonel PALACIO, with a force of about 400 men, has been meeting with considerable success, and has defeated General DARA in a regular engagement. In the State of Durango, CONTRERAS has pronounced in his favor. The county appears to be in a very disturbed condition.

GENERAL.

A sub-Committee of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress will visit Montreal speedily, for the purpose of arranging with the Canadian officials a basis for a new reciprocity treaty. It is proposed to have the new treaty ready to lay before Congress immediately after its reassembling.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND, of Newport, has purchased, at a cost of $36,000, a building in that place which he proposes to convert into a "People's Free Library."

Governor BOWIE, of Maryland, has appointed Friday, the 28th day of May, for the execution of GEORGE TRUMAN, colored, convicted recently at Frederick, of the murder of an unknown man on the mountain near the Point of Rocks.

On Thursday last the floor of the fifth story of a bonded warehouse in Pittsburg gave way, and 3,000 barrels of whisky went crashing through the intervening floors to the cellar. Fortunately, a premonitory cracking of timbers enabled all the employes to vacate the building before the crash. Only fifty barrels of whisky were destroyed.

The two hundredth anniversary of the formation of the Old South Church of Boston is to be appropriately celebrated next month.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal presented PIUS IX. with $50,000 on the occasion of his Golden Wedding to the Church. The money was all collected in Canada.

A professional velocipedist in San Francisco recently rode a velocide on a tight rope stretched over a small lake. On his first attempt in public velocipede and rider rolled off into the lake. The young man got ashore all right, and finally accomplished the feat.

The Peruvian monitor *Manco Capac* arrived at St. Thomas toward the end of last month.

The cotton crops of Alabama have been much injured by rains and freshets.

The Illinois Press Association appear to be greatly pleased with their visit to the South. They have proceeded from Montgomery, Ala., to Selmar and Columbus.

A Committee of the Buffalo Board of Trade has been appointed to visit Albany, and cooperate with the Commercial Convention from Chicago in securing a reduction of canal tolls.

Upon the election of trustees and managers of a House for Fallen Women in Cincinnati yesterday, a number of philanthropists turned over to these officials a new and commodious building for the institution, valued at $25,000. It will accommodate forty inmates.

A cotton factory, valued at $75,000, (insured for $20,000,) was burned at Buttenkill, near Troy, N. Y., yesterday morning.

Still further disturbances have occurred at Sing Sing Prison. A keeper was severely beaten by the convicts in the chair shop on Friday.

Hon. JOHN L. THOMAS, Jr., the new Collector of the Port of Baltimore, assumed the duties of the office yesterday.

ELISHA L. MINNIER, an employe of the DAVENPORT BROS., who was arrested on their complaint at Boston, charged with embezzling $150, the receipts for the dark seances, Thursday night, has been sent to the Insane Asylum at Taunton, medical testimony showing him to be insane. He hails from Cincinnati.

An unknown woman, young and nicely dressed, committed suicide by drowning herself in a pond at New-Utrecht, L. I., yesterday.

The British steamer *St. George*, which struck on the Blonde Rock, off the the coast of Maine, will be a total wreck.

A barrel of gasoline exploded in a lamp store in St. Louis, and caused the partial destruction of the building.

During the prevalence of a strong wester by gale, on Friday, considerable damage was done to the light-house at the mouth of the Mississippi.

A man named FORBES has been arrested in New-Orleans on the charge of fraudulently branding three thousand boxes of tobacco.

The health of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS exhibited improvement yesterday.

J. J. ATKINSON, Treasurer, and one of the oldest employes of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, died suddenly yesterday evening in Baltimore.

The Young Men's Christian Association of St. Louis proposed to erect a building for the purpose of affording cheap board and lodging for poor people. A fund of $100,000 is to be raised in $50 shares to commence operations with.

AMES BROTHERS, of North Easton, Mass., have just erected and presented to the town a district school house which cost $40,000.

The annual meeting of the American Medical Association, which is to take place this year in New-Orleans, will convene on Tuesday, the 4th of May, at noon, at Mechanics' Institute, Dr. BALDWIN, of Montgomery, the President of the Association, presiding.

A conscience-stricken individual in North Carolina has just sent, through his confessor, $500 to the State Treasurer, which sum he says he owes for taxes, but had evaded payment.

The trial of Mrs. ROWLAND, charged with poisoning her husband, has been commenced at Frederick, Md. A negro with whom she was criminally intimate is charged as her accomplice. The murder is alleged to have been committed in order to secure the amount of insurances on the life of the deceased.

The members of Prince of Orange Lodge of F. and A. Masons gave a reception to a large number of their friends on last evening, on the occasion of the opening of their new lodge room in Booth's Building.

At a meeting of the New-York Turnverein, last evening, Dr. GERKE submitted a plan for the reform of our Common School system, which, among other things, proposes that education shall be compulsory, and that German and gymnastics shall be taught in all the schools.

A German Count, who was commonly known as ROBERT M. HALDENREID, committed suicide at an early hour yesterday morning, in his room at No. 7 St. Mark's-place, by swallowing four ounces of laudanum. According to his own declarations, he had become wearied of life, and therefore committed the terrible deed.

WILLIAM SIMPSON was arrested yesterday by the Police for selling obscene books in Centre-street. He was held for trial.

During the past week there were 478 deaths in this City, which is 53 more than during the previous week. Within the same time there were in New-York 192 marriages and 179 births.

A meeting will be held at the Congregational Church of the Pilgrims, No. 368 West Forty-eighth-street, on Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Veteran Temperance Corps, for the purpose of aiding in the establishment of free baths in this City.

Commissioner DELANO has been formally notified that his decision regarding the taxation of floating capital will be appealed from in the Courts, by the Wall-street bankers and brokers.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday forty-two cases were disposed of by Justice DOWLING, twenty-six of assault and battery, fifteen of petty larceny, and one violation of the Health laws, all of a comparatively trivial character.

The Tribune and the Bureau of Statistics

The *Tribune* having found its recent assaults upon Mr. WELLS, personally, as little productive of profit or pleasure as the gnawing of files proverbially is to him that indulges in it, has turned to attack the Special Commissioner of the Revenue in his relations to the Bureau of Statistics; and, in a labored article in its issue of Thursday, charges upon the "free traders of the Bureau of Statistics" the intentional suppression of the figures of our Domestic Exports, particularly and most grievously, it seems, in articles of woodenware, for the purpose of disparaging the manufacturing industry of the country. This, it alleges, has been done in the accounts for "1866, 1867 and 1868." The most amusing part of this is that the accounts for 1868 were made up on a classification of commodities which was furnished to Collectors of Customs, prior, at least, to June 30, 1867, that is, more than eighteen months before Mr. WELLS had any official connection whatever with the Bureau; while the accounts for 1866 must have been made up from a classification furnished prior to June 30, 1865, or at least one year and twenty-seven days before the Bureau of Statistics was created, or Mr. DELMAR had come to Washington on his mission of Advanced Arithmetic.

If any parties have been guilty of "suppressing" the facts of our industry for sinister and unpatriotic purposes, they are not parties at present or at any time known to the Bureau of Statistics, since the classification of commodities used in the commercial returns of "1866, 1867 and 1868" was prepared long before the avatar of ALEXANDER DELMAR, or the creation of the Statistical Bureau.

But, not satisfied with such culpable recklessness in charging criminal intention upon public officers, the *Tribune* blunders even more sadly in its figures. The report of commerce and navigation for 1868, which it quotes with so much assurance, is not yet published, owing to the press of matter on the hands of the public printer. Where, then, does the *Tribune* get its figures. Out of the preliminary report, which is habitually published in connection with the "Finance Report" of the Secretary of the Treasury, long before the full details of the trade of the year can be prepared. This preliminary report only assumes to give the main facts, leaving the more extended classification to the report proper of commerce and navigation. Out of this the *Tribune* selects the formidable item, "Other manufactured articles not specified, $3,501,138," and charges upon the Special Commissioner of the Revenue the intention to "suppress" the details of this gigantic industry, when the fact is, if the writer had only had sense or candor enough he must have seen that this includes many items which are specifically enumerated in the reports of the Bureau of Statistics—though the Secretary of the Treasury, in *his* report, did not think it worth while to give all the particulars. If the *Tribune* writer will curb his eager soul until the Congressional Printer finds time to work off the sheets of accounts now and for some months in his hands, he will find this formidable amount of "unenumerated" reduced from $3,501,138 to $1,363,365, including the whole body of minor and nondescript "notions" made by our people out of every fabric or material under Heaven. Then the *Tribune* can delight its readers for many successive days with accounts and descriptions, literal, figurative and pictorial, if it likes, and its readers can stand it, of all the wooden pails, wooden spiggots, wooden clothes-pins and wooden nutmegs which it berates the Special Commissioner of the Revenue for concealing from the public gaze. We doubt not the Secretary of the Treasury would consent, under adequate representations from our neighbor, to give a descriptive title, if not a pet name, to every broom-handle that leaves the country hereafter, to spread the renown of American manufactures. Heaven knows the *Tribune* and its friends are doing their best to reduce our exports within limits "conveniently small" for the minutest classification.

Cuba and Mexico.

The Mexican Congress has passed a resolution, 100 to 19, authorizing the Executive to recognise the Cuban revolutionists as belligerents whenever he may deem it convenient to do so:—and the President has already ordered that their flag shall be admitted into all the ports of the Republic. Thus, says the Cuban agent, "is Mexico the first nation to manifest by official acts its generous sympathy with the Cuban revolution."

There can be no objection to this action, so far as Cuba is concerned; but it must be a little mortifying to the United States to be thus outstripped in the matter of recognition by the *other* great Republic of the Western Continent. How it happened we cannot understand. It certainly is not the fault of General BANKS. Probably it is because Mexico has nothing to do at home, and can, therefore, afford to devote all her time and energies to the affairs of other nations. Everything relating to her internal condition is in such a state of unexampled prosperity;—peace and order are so thoroughly reestablished throughout the country;—her finances are in such admirable condition;—public confidence is so firm and unshaken; the Courts of justice are so just and regular in their operation, violence and crime have so thoroughly disappeared that nothing remains to be done at home, and the whole class of Mexican statesmen are at full liberty to turn their attention to the affairs of Cuba. This is probably the reason of their having got ahead of us in the matter of recognizing the belligerent rights of the "rebels."

There can, of course, be no doubt of our good intentions in the matter. Ever since England set us so splendid an example in April, 1861, by recognizing the belligerent rights of *our* rebels, it is well known we have been eager beyond expression to ingraft the principle upon the code of international law, and to adopt it as our own. Several attempts of the sort have been made, but they have been defeated, mainly by circumstances over which we have had no control. The exigencies of a new Administration,—especially the paramount necessity of changing all the office-holders of the country,—have rendered it difficult to give the affairs of other countries the careful attention which they require. But we shall soon be rid of this trouble. Mr. WASHBURNE sailed for France on Saturday; Mr. PILE's case is to receive speedy attention;—the Postmaster at Podunk has got his commission; and the great work of filling the offices can be handed over to subordinates.

Our finances require no special care; reconstruction takes care of itself, and we shall soon be at leisure to attend to Cuba, Canada and the rest of mankind. Happy is the nation that attends to everybody's business but its own! Look at Mexico, for example.

Politics versus Science.

We are not of those who have snarled at every appointment made by President GRANT because he selected men that he knew something about; for although he has, like every President who preceded him, made some mistakes, the great majority of his appointments are either good or to be judged only by their fruits. Most of the prominent candidates for the Presidential domination were men whose affiliations were with political parties, and their appointments, in President GRANT's place, would have been among men no less known to them as personal friends and party helpers, but better known to the public perhaps as "public men." The most of the President's appointees may be trusted, we believe, to let their official acts be their commendation.

Yet under the tremendous pressure for office, probably unparalleled in the country's history, and certainly an absolute and severe novelty in Gen. GRANT's experience, we think he has permitted the influential ones to persuade him into an erroneous principle, that of making changes without due reason. Not that this is not common enough, and, indeed, the rule of our political life; but that we had hoped to see it ignored.

One illustration was the proposed removal of Mr. Appraiser McELRATH. That was simply an unnecessary change. But a more serious class of cases is the displacement of experienced men from positions requiring scientific training, and the substitution of less competent persons.

The scientific papers are just now grumbling, with some show of reason, over the Mint appointments. In the *American Journal of Mining* we find, for two consecutive weeks, articles complaining of this matter. In the first place, Mr. LINDEMANN, the late Director of the Mint, although not a man thoroughly competent for the position, was a fair officer and an estimable gentleman; so that the scientific men of the country, while anxious in these days of international discussion about problems of coinage and the treatment of the precious metals to have the United States represented by accomplished and experienced experts, did not make any effort to remove him, although there were many better men for the place. Suddenly it is announced that a vacancy is made and as immediately filled by the nomination of Governor POLLOCK, of Pennsylvania, whose "principal claims to the position are the facts that he had it once before, and that, while he had it, he caused the motto, 'In God we trust,' to be put on some of the coin of the United States. In other respects, he is not prepared to discharge the duties of the office as they should be discharged."

Mr. LINDEMANN was a Democrat, and Mr. POLLOCK is a Republican, which probably covers the whole ground; with the additional point that the United States Mint is regarded not only as a proper portion of the political spoils, but as a portion belonging especially to Philadelphia—two preposterous notions.

A similar error has been made in the changes in the San Francisco Mint. Mr. MARTIN, the Assayer out there, is a trained expert in the service of the Mint. He was for years one of the valued assistants of Dr. TORREY, in the United States Assay Office in New-York, (an office, by the way, whose retention in the position he has now filled for twenty-five years, through all administrations, is at once a witness to his integrity and ability, and a wonder of good sense in the Government.) Mr. MARTIN, who, besides being a thoroughly efficient officer, is also a thorough Republican, has been removed, and superseded by a gentleman who may or may not be as well qualified for the place, but who certainly was not *needed* to supply any deficiency.

Unnecessary changes in office are the curse and bane of our civil service. In fact, when we compare our ricketty, inefficient, unsystematized, chaotic, impotent style of public service with the generally compact and easy-working machinery of European countries, we are tempted to wish for what we know are very costly luxuries. But the harmony of democratic principles with a conservative and well-regulated civil service, we believe to be quite possible. And we long for the day when Mr. JENCKES' admirable suggestions shall be taken up in earnest by Congress.

It is not necessary to throw all the blame on the President. Congress and the people make the custom, and he administers it as well as he can. But such unfortunate blows at the most important and useful branches of the public service, ought to be by law made impossible.

This is a fruitful theme, and when Congress meets again we shall hope to see the whole system held up to the ridicule it deserves, and some attempt, at least, made to secure for the people a better one.

Not Concerned.

In speaking of the charge against Mr. J. R. YOUNG, of having sent dispatches of the Associated Press surreptitiously to a Philadelphia paper that was not entitled to receive them, the *Tribune* says:

"This charge involves the interests of others whose right to a searching investigation is unquestionable. We call, therefore, upon our partners in the Associated Press to institute forthwith a rigorous scrutiny, before some impartial arbiter or tribunal, *of the charges against Mr. Young with regard to the dispatches of the Association.*"

We see no necessity for such an investigation. It is a matter of not the slightest concern to the Associated Press. Mr. YOUNG holds no relations with the Association, is not responsible to it, or known to it in any way. He is simply an employe of the *Tribune*, and responsible, so far as we are aware, to nobody else for his professional conduct. Some months ago, during the period covered by Mr. YOUNG's alleged misconduct, the members of the Associated Press discovered that the news belonging to them was surreptitiously sold to a Philadelphia paper not entitled to receive it, and through the skill and perseverance of their agent, Mr. SIMONTON, they traced the delinquency to the *Tribune* office. What particular person in the *Tribune* office was guilty of the betrayal, was a matter with which the Association had nothing whatever to do. It was the business of the *Tribune* to watch and regulate the conduct of its subordinates; and it was to the *Tribune* only that the Association had to look for a correction of the evil. The Association *did* deal with the *Tribune* in the matter, and the abuse was stopped. Whether the proprietors of the *Tribune* have detected and dealt with their guilty and treacherous subordinates, is *their* affair, and no business of the Associated Press. The whole matter was disposed of long ago so far as the rights and interests of the Association were involved: that body, so far as we can see, has no reason for reopening it or making any further "investigation" in regard to it.

English Literary Gentlemen at Dinner—The Dickens Banquet.

The people of Liverpool recently determined to show their respect for Mr. CHARLES DICKENS by inviting him to a public banquet. We some time ago set them the example in this country, and after what has taken place we shall not be accused of vanity if we say that we wish our example had been more closely followed. There were a number of gentlemen connected with literary pursuits present at the New-York dinner, but they did not set to work rending each other instead of their food. They came to pay a compliment to Mr. DICKENS, and they considerately refrained from quarreling over their salt. We may, perhaps, assume that the irritable craft have their disagreements in America no less than in England, but they are not so constantly dragging them before the public eye. Our English friends met at Liverpool only to prove to the general public what a mistake it is to ask the "literary gent" out to dinner at all. It is better to leave him with his mutton chop and pint of ale at home. Many people are very curious to see the man who wrote some favorite book, but they would preserve their illusions much better if they restrained the desire, and contented themselves with the ideal.

Of course the "Liverpudlians"—for by that engaging name the people of Liverpool seem to be called—could not ask Mr. DICKENS to dine alone. They managed, therefore to get a few "distinguished" friends to meet him. There was Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE, who has undoubtedly achieved a merited distinction. There was Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON, who has distinguished himself chiefly by the art with which he incessantly puffs his own books in his own paper, the *Athenæum*. There was Lord HOUGHTON, who thinks that next to being a glorified spirit among the cherubim and seraphim, it is best to be a lord. Then came Mr. HALLIDAY, a dramatic author, and Mr. G. A. SALA—the latter a very hard-working man, to say the very least of him. Finally there was Mr. CHORLEY, a musical critic, and Mr. DOLBY, Mr. DICKENS' man-of-all-work. These were the literary gentlemen present. We should have thought that England might have done better, but it is no business of ours to find fault on this score. It is evident that English men of letters dearly love each other.

We may presume that the dinner was sufficiently good. At any rate, its effects were those which appear to be very frequently produced upon the British sensibilities by heavy fare and strong drinks. Lord DUFFERIN's eloquence corresponded with the temperament of his audience. The influence of ladies upon public speakers is so much dreaded in England that they shut the fair sex behind a brass screen in the House of Commons, so that they shall not be seen. We may discover from Lord DUFFERIN's case that the precaution is not entirely unnecessary. He tuned his song, like an ancient troubadour, to please the ladies' ears. But the very fact that he soared high saved him from treading on any of his neighbors' toes. Lord HOUGHTON was not so fortunate. He is a lord himself, and rejoices so greatly in the fact, that like a good-natured man he wishes all his friends were lords too. He reproached Mr. DICKENS for not being sufficiently civil to this exalted order of beings, and also with not having taken any active part in political life. This was the beginning of strife, which, as we all know, is like the letting out of water. Mr. DICKENS, on the principle of never letting a chance for a free fight pass by unimproved, hit out manfully at poor Lord HOUGHTON. The amiable nobleman, who never meant any harm in his life, must have been horrified at the mischief he had done. Mr. DICKENS was so intent upon administering punishment to Lord HOUGHTON that he almost forgot to talk about himself—a circumstance that must have given some of his audience reason to fear that his memory was not quite what it used to be. He recovered himself in time to vow solemnly that he would never break the "bargain" he had made with Literature. It has been so good a bargain for him that we commend his resolution and greatly admire his spirit.

The "Liverpudlians," male and female, now saw their literary friends to great advantage. They wrangled over their cups, and the brawl became general. The reporters do not say that any bones were broken in the "*melée*," but very hard words were used. Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE ordered up Mr. FROUDE for flogging, and showed that he had come to the dinner prepared with his grievance. An English literary man, like an officer on half-pay, always carries a personal wrong about with him. He thinks it amuses his friends, or otherwise he would not be always talking about it. But Mr. TROLLOPE was eclipsed by Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON, the author of several rapid books and one highly improper one, founded in style on Lord MACAULAY, and in general sentiment on PAUL DE KOCK. Mr. DIXON's grievance was twofold—professional and personal, and such a combination makes up a grievance of the most portentous kind. The proprietor of the *Athenæum* was made a Baronet for the skill with which he administered to the self-love of a great personage now deceased. But Mr. DIXON, the greater man of the two, is left to pine in comparative obscurity. Therefore, he rated the political institutions of his country in a manner which the worthy Liverpudlians considered totally beside the object of the meeting. They even presumed to interrupt Mr. DIXON. Had they broken into a church on Sunday and pulled the parson out of his pulpit, they could not more have shocked the imaginative author of *Spiritual Wives*. Still, when a man is housed he must sit down. Mr. DIXON gave way to Mr. ESQUIROS, who, with what seems a touch of French irony, expressed his gratification on being present at a *fête d'intelligence*. He obviously meant a *fête de colère*. Then Mr. HALLIDAY abused everybody because "the drama" had not been toasted. Mr. SALA himself called Mr. DICKENS his master, and admitted that the said master had first induced him to follow literature as a profession. How many times Mr. SALA must have been in anything but a grateful mood toward his kind and affectionate master!

Mr. DIXON complains that he and his fellows are not well treated in England. It seems that he has very little reason for this querulousness. Mr. DIXON himself has recently been placed on the Commission of the Peace, simply by virtue of the literary influence he possesses. It is quite true that men of letters are often chosen to fill distinguished positions by the United States Government. So they are in England, Mr. DISRAELI is a literary man, and has before now declared that he is proud of it. English literary men are not, as a rule, sent abroad as foreign Ministers, because it is the custom of the country to choose such officials from the regular ranks of the diplomatic service. There is a good deal to be said for the custom—this, among other things, that men are not sent to foreign Courts ignorant of the language of the people among whom they are to reside. They have received a certain degree of training for their work. But the ranks of Consuls are often recruited in England from journalists and authors. Mr. CHARLES LEVER, the novelist, thus represents his country abroad. Mr. G. P. R. JAMES did so likewise, and died in the Consular service. Mr. HANNAY, a journalist, was recently appointed to a similar post. There are many other cases of the kind if Mr. DIXON chose to search for them. But suppose the Premier of England fairly met Mr. DIXON's argument by saying: "You literary men constantly show so great a lack of judgment that it is unsafe to give you public employment. You seem to be totally unaccustomed to the exercise of any control over your tempers, and to go about the world ready to take offence at anything and everything which may not exactly chime in with your humor. Look at the scene which took place at this Liverpool dinner of yours. Respect for your entertainers did not restrain you from making impertinent remarks to each other, or from obtruding topics which were completely out of place at such an assembly. How can you ask to be sent to manage other people's affairs when you cannot arrange your own without scandal? You seem to be devoured with jealousy of each other, and you ask the world to show a respect for a calling which you do all you can to bring into contempt and disesteem." Suppose, we repeat, a Government addressed Mr. DIXON and his friends in this way? They would admit, if they were candid—which is very unlikely—that the reproaches were well deserved. Would an Ambassadorship have made Mr. DICKENS better off than he is? At this moment he is receiving £100 for reading two hours at a time from his own works. He enjoys this well-paid recreation three or four times a week. Is Mr. MOTLEY so remunerated? Has he a wider influence to boast of than Mr. DICKENS?

Mr. DIXON mistakes altogether the true position of the class with which he has condescended to associate himself. When a literary man can find enough work to do he ought to desire nothing better. He has chosen his occupation, and has no right to rail at the world because Governments do not implore him on their bended knees to help them. When a man takes to writing reviews or leading articles or books, he ought not to accuse mankind of ingratitude because it does not seek to withdraw him from his chosen sphere of duty, and place him in another sphere for which he is, in all probability, totally unfitted. The author does nothing more than other men. He supplies the world with a certain article, and so long as the world wants it, it is paid for at—its true value—more often than not, beyond it. If it be true, for instance, that such a book as the *Tower of London* has run through six editions, as Mr. DIXON boasts in his journal, surely Mr. DIXON has been well paid for a very frivolous and valueless performance. The public, as many will think, are already too generous toward him. The honor of literature is not promoted by its servants claiming the high places of the earth. In nine times out of ten they muddle everything which lies an inch outside their beaten track, and in England, where men are mentally less flexible and less versatile than here, their incapacity for practical business has passed into a proverb. Mr. DICKENS himself rebuked his admirers for their repinings, and he would be a very ungrateful man if he had taken any other course.

The City Upside Down.

The house-movers had a frightful time of it yesterday—what with the rain and the mud and the universal offensiveness of things. The extent of the wrath, ill-nature and disgust was altogether beyond computation: and while husbands were furious, wives miserable, and children screaming in all parts of the City—while furniture was smashed and spoiled, costly carpets and other articles ruined by rain—while collisions were taking place between outgoing and incoming tenants—it might have appeared that bedlam was let loose and chaos come again. Though a good deal of the moving was done on Friday, there were a very large number of people who delayed the inevitable change till the last possible hour—and a worse hour they could not easily have chosen.

To prevent this annual uproar and confusion of May-day, we have several times lately suggested the adoption of the system of house-renting that is prevalent in the English cities and in many American cities. We have proposed that tenants should have the right to move from their house *at any quarter day of the year*, upon giving three months' notice to the landlords. The adoption of this very simple method would relieve people from all the loss and inconvenience of the present system. Of course many landlords would oppose this reform, though we believe it would be for the advantage of the whole community. To a considerable extent, however, tenants have even yet the opportunity of adopting it.

There are a great many residences throughout the City still unrented. The large number of people who have moved out of town have left many houses vacant, and landlords are of course anxious to secure tenants as quickly as possible. In many cases tenants can secure conditions now which they could not have secured some months or weeks ago. Why should not the tenants who will yet take these vacant houses, take them on the condition we have indicated—that is to say, rent them with the understanding that they can leave them at the end of any quarter, after notifying the landlord in advance.

Were a beginning made in this way it would be the beginning of the end of the abominable system which prevails in New-York, and which causes confusion and misery all over town during the moving season every year.

Cuban Strategy.

BUTLER—(Not the General, but the poet) o that name) has assured us that—

Those that fly may fight again,
Which he can never do that's slain.

Or, as our popular phraseology has coined the same idea from an older mintage, that of the *Musarum Deliciæ*:

He that fights and runs away
May live to fight another day.

The Fabian strategy adopted hitherto by CESPEDES and QUESADA, undoubtedly takes cognizance of this thought. But the truth is that we affix the poet's couplet to the Cuban policy in no disparaging way. It may be affirmed of the Cubans with as much truth as of the Parthians, that "they conquer in flying." Had the insurgents been foolish enough to make head at once against the Spanish Power, and stake their cause on one hazard of the die, the fate of their attempt would long since have been sealed, and there would have been no "Cuban cause" distinct from DULCE's domination to-day.

But they were wiser. CESPEDES and his officers at once comprehended the situation, and have never been tempted out of the petty, but annoying and incessant warfare which saps Spanish strength more than pitched battles. For this policy there have been many motives. First, the few trained officers whom CESPEDES has with him, have been mostly experienced in guerilla operations—in Hayti, San Domingo, Mexico, Cuba, and elsewhere. Next, the insurgent armies are untrained, their opponents skilled and disciplined; on the one side are raw recruits from country towns; on the other, hardy veterans. Again, the season is now propitious for the Spaniards, while soon it will become an ally of the Cubans. Sickness has already made ten times more inroads in the ranks of the former than bullets, and soon the yellow fever will add its terrors to those of the climatic diseases. Summer and the rainy season are at hand, and when they come, it will be madness for the unacclimated troops to campaign with anything like severity.

Hence it is that the Spanish forces long for nothing so much as an enemy that will give them battle. They fret away their strength in searching him. To bring him to bay, they loudly taunt all Cubans as "cowards," and say (with some truth) that the latter usually run from the forces that attack them. But why not? It is the plan that is most likely to win. By and by, when the Spanish soldiers are worn with sickness, prostrated by the weather and by disease, disgusted and demoralized by beating the air, the Cubans, trained and disciplined at last, will be likely to give them more trouble than now. Hence, it is the Spanish policy to decide the affair off-hand. If this be done, the insurrection will probably soon be crushed; but the Cuban procrastination is among those delays that are *not* "dangerous."

The International Boat Race.

Now that the challenge of the Harvard crew for a four-oared race has been accepted by both of the English Universities—Oxford accepting absolutely, and Cambridge "conditionally," whatever that may mean—there can be no doubt that the long-talked of trial of strength will at last take place. The race has been fixed as a four-oared one, we presume, as being thus equally fair to the English boating clubs, which generally row in "eights," and to the American crew, more accustomed to six-oared contests. The race is to take place in August, and as the Harvard crew has consented to row with a coxswain, there is no reason why the course should not be that on the Thames always selected for the annual inter-university boat race, and within easy reach of the metropolis.

We are glad that the terms for a race have at last been settled, after such lengthy and, at one time, unpromising negotiations, and that there is a prospect of both Oxford and Cambridge being represented; and we only hope that an international yacht race, on a scale worthy of the name, could be arranged at or about the same time. The passionate fondness for aquatic sports of all kinds which characterizes both countries, furnishes an opportunity for pleasant intercourse between our gallant Harvard oarsmen and their transatlantic congeners, add between our adventurous yachtsmen and the amateur "jolly tars" of the Solent and the Channel. With regard to the boat race, our American champions have a hard task cut out for them; but they should not therefore give it up as hopeless, or neglect to avail themselves of every advantage that steady practice and training, or advice from more experienced hands, can give them. Their defeat—if it is to be a defeat—will not, we feel sure, be an inglorious one.

The Tory Rout on the Irish Church Question.

Mr. DISRAELI and his friends, finding all their attempts to defeat the Irish Church Bill, or to materially modify its principal details, unavailing, have devoted themselves to the task of saving, or trying to save, as much as possible out of the wreck in the interest of the Anglican Church. It was provided by the bill that all property, real or personal, left to the Irish Church by private individuals since the year 1660 should be retained. Mr. GREGORY, an Irish Tory, moved to substitute the year 1608. Mr. DISRAELI moved the omission of the original date, without proposing to substitute any other. Finally Mr. GATHORNE HARDY, the real leader of the Tories on all Church questions, proposed to fix the date at 1560—thus hoping to secure the inviolability of all property acquired by the Irish Church since the second year of Queen ELIZABETH and the practical establishment of the Reformation. Among such property, too, would be included the original benefactions of Archbishop USHER, given for the foundation of Trinity College, Dublin. But the House of Commons steadfastly refused to be led away from the programme originally laid down by their chiefs, and Mr. HARDY's motion was rejected by a majority of 86—not so large as that by which the main principle of the bill was affirmed, but still sufficiently large to show the hopelessness of all attempts to gain any better terms than those offered by Mr. GLADSTONE. Mr. DISRAELI's effort to save the glebe-houses to the Church met with a similar fate, while the original clauses of the bill, by which the fabrics of the cathedrals were to be maintained as national property, have been expunged at the suggestion of an Irish Liberal member, supported by the full strength of the Ministerial... Altogether the Tories must see now that resistance is absolutely hopeless. They may attempt to embarrass the Government by forcing it into a premature declaration of policy on the Irish land question, but with regard to the Irish Church, their best tactics would be abstention and dignified silence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The question of emigration as a remedy for pauperism, or rather as a relief from its evils, is discussed in the British House of Commons. It is urged that the Government ought to contribute from its Treasury to enable its paupers to emigrate; and Mr. GOSCHEN, of the Poor Law Board, suggested that they should be aided to go to America. This proposition will need revision. We cannot object, of course, to England's sending her paupers to Canada or any of her other colonies; but she must not send them here. We do not want them, and shall not receive them. We may need laborers, but paupers are not laborers, and never become such either there or here. We trust our Consuls in Great Britain will be instructed to see to it that no such imposition as this is practiced upon us.

The telegraph, dating from Ottawa on Friday, informs us:

"Senator FESSENDEN, of Maine, is here, and was present in the House of Commons during a debate on reciprocity last night."

As we happen to be personally aware that on the evening mentioned Senator FESSENDEN was dining at the Union League Club-house, with Collector BAILEY and eight or ten friends, and that he left for Maine the next morning, we take the liberty of thinking that the reporter who sent the above is very much mistaken. It is possible that some wag or knave was passing himself off at Ottawa upon the innocent Canadians, and listening to the debates as Senator FESSENDEN, of Maine; but the Senator himself most assuredly was not there.

The work of relaying the pavement in Broadway has reached the New-York Hotel;

and the sidewalks of the street are occupied by the contractors, with heaps of stone, as far up as STEWART'S. This is one of the many ingenious devices by which the public convenience is sacrificed and made to give place to the interests of contractors and jobbers. There is not another city in the world, (at least not of this country,) where such a thing would be tolerated. Here it is the regular rule. No regard whatever is paid to the comfort of the people; they are not treated as having any "rights." These belong only to contractors and City officials.

Acts of noble self-sacrifice and fortitude are so rare that we may note, in passing, the admirable example of a German, SHULZE DELITZSCH, of Berlin, as set forth in the letter of Mr. BEACH we recently published. Mr. DELITZSCH is the founder of the plan of coöperative banks, a social experiment well worthy the consideration of every workman. This gentleman's system, like his personal character, is very beautiful and praiseworthy.

"Summer set in with its customary severity" yesterday, over the *débacle* and driftage of ten thousand households, broken up like the ice in our great rivers on the approach of warm weather. To add to the miseries of removal, the rain came down to saturate the carpets and bedclothes, and make bad worse.

"The melancholy days are come,
The saddest of the year."

These lines should be taken from the Fall of the year, where Mr. BRYANT has placed them, and put to the account of the first week of May.

It was said General GRANT would pay California a visit this Summer, and the Californians and many others thought it would be a happy event, enhancing the interest of the great railroad inauguration. The men and women of the Golden State would be delighted to have the General among them for a week or so, giving them a double jubilee, and it is a pity he has no time to go. A President's visit is what is due to the Westerns in general and California in particular, and we hope General GRANT will yet be able to pay it. Those outlying Pacific States should be made to feel themselves in the family; and an occasional appearance among them of the "Great Father" would have the best possible effect all round.

"The city that deliberates is lost" might not be a true saying. At any rate, we hope it is not; for our New-York has a wonderful habit of deliberating and delaying before she decides on doing anything. "She never is, but always to be, blest" in the way of improvements. In that matter of Hell Gate, which is pretty much her own business, it seemed as if something would really be done. But SHELBURNE has boggled somehow, and General NEWTON and the rest "look wise and call a council." SHELBURNE'S pile is blown up, instead of Pot Rock. And yet, we suppose, men must live in hope. No doubt we shall have that passage cleared, and have a Post Office, and wharves, and boulevards, and wide streets and grand bridges—in time—about the close of the century—long before the Day of Judgment.

When MUMLER, the photograph wizard, saw Mr. BARNUM come into Court against him, he must have felt himself a lost man—have felt, in fact, like JULIUS CÆSAR on a certain terrible occasion—only not using the same style of words, on account of the difference of age. They were once correspondents—MUMLER and BARNUM—and the latter, some years ago, got some of those spectral photographs for his Museum. The bonds of society have been strangely broken latterly; hawks pick out hawks' eyes, and correspondents who write private letters of good-will and admiration to a great man are horrified to find them all printed in the morning newspapers. Birds of a feather can no longer rely on one another.

The velocipedes are going off the roads and into the "rinks;" and the exhibitionists are exploiting them in out-of-the-way lofts and underground cellars. They have become one more species of legerdemain. This, indeed, is the only use they can be reasonably put to, since they are too dear for the generality of young people and too dangerous for any but the harum-scarum boys and girls and other practitioners who can go through somersaults and live.

At a recent Convention of Sunday-School teachers, several suggestions were made on the best way of managing those schools. We have an idea that the great object should be to give children an interest in them—such as they do not feel at present. Boys and girls should have something attractive—lectures, for the whole school, on great and good men and actions—on topics of vital knowledge, with illustrations and anecdotes—panoramic views, with beautiful music to wind up with. The routine of the classes at present is very dull, and any sort of a change would be something for the better.

The Paris *Avenir* is very hard on NAPOLEON'S late letter about the Napoleonic anniversary, and with respect to "the guiding figure" of the first Emperor, declares it was a very bad guide to Russia and Spain, and "if it still guides us," a bad guide to Mexico recently. As regards "developing the virtues of the nation," it says NAPOLEON I. left behind him Senators and Marshals who were flunkeys and traitors. The *Avenir* also doubts the existence of any great number of those old soldiers who are to have the increased *largesse*. Neither does it at all want the large legendary *eidolons*, "but good citizens and honest statesmen, like GEORGE WASHINGTON." The *Avenir* does not ask for any liberty of the Press. It seems to have *taken* as much of that as it wanted.

The rapid extension of steam power is well illustrated in figures lately published concerning European coal production. In the year 1860, Europe was estimated to consume 1,300,000,000 centners of coal. (The centner being 110¼ pounds.) In 1867 the consumption was reckoned at 3,000,000,000 centners—or more than double the former quantity. During this time, while the countries stood, in order of production, England, Belgium, France, Germany, the only one that has held its own is England, (which still stands at the head with 2,000,000,000 centners,) and Germany, (which from being last stands second with 460,000,000 centners.) Germany is rapidly striding forward in all material industries; and in coal, while she cannot compete with England in the North Sea and Baltic regions, she still finds large foreign markets in Russia, France, Switzerland, Holland and Belgium. Her coal fields are not by any means worked up to their full extent, and when the famous collapse of the English collieries comes about, of which her croakers are prating, North Germany may be ready to take her place.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* in noting the presence of a considerable Mormon community in London, with little emigration, puts on a mock alarm, saying: "If this goes on much longer we shall have American travelers filling books with the most harrowing accounts of the profligacy of our social life, and the wondrous development of our religious character." It then asks why the American journals have "overlooked this most promising field?" The answer is simple. American journals aim to be *news* papers; and the profligacy of London life is a very old story.

In reference to the appointment of female doctors as examining physicians for insurance companies, an exchange asks: "Why not a woman examine a man for insurance, as well as a man examine a woman. Why not?" Chiefly because a woman is not a man, and a man is not a woman.

A number of good ladies of Rochester have been trying for some time to establish a scheme for the reform of the Magdalens of that city. At their last meeting it was proposed to take severe measures for the social punishment of libertines, when one of the ladies mentioned a case within her knowledge in which a young man of the place received a letter from a young lady who professed great admiration for him, and solicited an interview. Subsequently it was discovered that the young lady moved in the first circles of Rochester society, "and ladies," said the speaker, "you all know her father and mother." It does not appear from anything said by the narrator of this story that the young lady in question had any criminal intent, or that she was guilty of anything beyond a great and dangerous indiscretion. The reformers should not be discouraged by such an exceptional incident.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

City Notes of the Week.

Playgoers who have made it their duty to attend first nights at all places of amusement will this week find one house less upon their list, which, spite of the disappearance of one name, is still almost as long as *Leporello's*. The Broadway Theatre—that will be remembered as having had the elder WALLACK, CHARLES KEAN and EDWIN FORREST among its notable tenants—faded out of existence Wednesday. We use the expression advisedly, for it had long been in the sere and yellow leaf of a not unfortunate life. Now its actors are scattered, its musicians are dispersed and its genial manager, freed from the cares of lesseeship, rests upon laurels that lose none of their value from being pretty well gilded. The critical spectator may miss some of the artistes—a few were possessed of positive merit—but they will certainly not regret any of their less prominent but at least equally boisterous associates, who sat before them and with speculation in their eyes and very little delicacy in their ears, accompanied with equal sentiment the occasional reading of a sad stage letter and the frequent climaxes of a sensational melodrama. The orchestra of the Broadway Theatre was the noisiest of the many organizations of the kind with which local play-houses are gifted. Crescendo movements were not to be executed and diminuendos were wholly ignored. The fortissimo ruled in all its glory. It would be impossible to calculate the waste of physical force effected in one single evening. The shouted wishes of the Irish peasants whose presence before the footlights of the Broadway always proved attractive and was, per consequence, often secured—their wishes, we say, addressed to the ragged fiddlers, and favoring "power to their elbow," seemed to have had a permanent effect upon the genuine and civilized *virtuosi* attired in less picturesque but more comfortable garb. TALLEYRAND'S caution as to the impolicy of an excess of zeal, was never thought of by these worthy persons. During long intermissions there was rarely one oasis of silence in a howling wilderness of sound. Hence the impossibility for spectators to converse, and the frequent exchanges of criticism while the acting progressed, in perfect, though not altogether inexcusable, disregard of actors and audience. The same effects, we may observe, are still produced by similar causes elsewhere, but the good intentions of the orchestra of the theatre we refer to, and their unhappy results—we believe that in dwelling upon them we but express the views of a large portion of the public—called for especial comment that may serve to lessen the evil at still extant places of resort. Aside from the disappearance of the Broadway, which merited, of course, some record, last week was not an eventful one. Its most memorable incident was afforded by the production of the "Messe Solennelle" at the Academy, where it was listened to twice by a very numerous audience. The subject needs no elaborate reference here. The last performance of the work we should note, however, may be attended at Steinway Hall this evening. Miss KELLOGG, Mme. TESTA, and Signori ANTONUCCI and BOETTI will, as heretofore, take part in its execution, as will also the grand orchestra under Mr. MARETZEK. We are requested to remind the reader that seats for the occasion may be secured at Steinway Hall throughout the day. At the other houses, no novelties of moment was enacted. The pantomime at the Tammany has proved more popular than was anticipated after its first representation Monday, and—we may commence here our usual announcements—remains as the principal attraction at that establishment until further notice. A very cultured musician, Signor OPERTI, has supplied it with original and selected music worthy of accompanying a representation appealing to a higher taste. At the Waverley too, "Paris; or, the Judgment," the piece first played last week, is maintained as the most substantial element of an agreeable entertainment. "The Tempest," at the Grand Opera House, to deal with more pretentious temples of the muse, subsides after Saturday next. "Caste" is to be produced at Wallack's to-morrow. "Othello" will be played at Booth's. At the Fifth Avenue Theatre, a different opera will be sung on each night, the production of "Les Dragons de Villars" having been postponed, sharing, in this respect, the lot of the new pantomime at Wood's, the earliest presentation of which has been deferred until Thursday. At Niblo's and at the Olympic, no change of bill is to be recorded. The Bowery is widowed of its "Seven Dwarfs," and several new pieces are substituted for the fairy spectacle. The San Francisco Minstrels—masters of all they survey—hold their usual levees. And with the reminder that Professor RISLEY'S Japanese artists still offer their curious exhibition at the New-York Circus, the task of scanning the dramatic horizon can be regarded as achieved.

The Stage at Home.

Boston seems destined to enjoy *la primeur* of the English novelties. This week we see BYRON'S "Minnie, or Leonard's Love," and ROBERTSON'S "Breach of Promise," are both to be enacted at Selwyn's Theatre. Mr. SELWYN, by the way, is to benefit by a future performance, tendered him by Mr. CHENEY, proprietor of the theatre, who desires to recognize the "great services rendered by Mr. SELWYN" from its opening. "Purely American Art" is to be represented in Boston by Mr. JEFFERSON, who succeeds Mrs. BOWERS at the Boston Theatre, on May 3.

Boston amateurs clamor, and with some chance of gratification, for a theatre. It is urged that there are a large number of non-professional performers in the city interested in dramatic art, who are obliged to contend against many difficulties in appearing in dramatic representations. To meet their wants, a gentleman proposes to erect such a theatre, supplied with all the appliances of a well-ordered stage, where this class of performers may have the most favorable opportunity of making an appearance. The theatre would be occupied on three evenings of the week by the amateur company, and on other evenings would be open for concerts or other entertainments. Just such a house—a small one, and in an accessible locality—is needed in New-York.

The preparations for the Peace Festival progress. Mr. GILMORE has received a Grand Peace March, written for the Jubilee by an Italian composer, whose name is not to be made known until judgment is passed upon the composition. Musicians who have examined it pronounce it very admirable.

Mr. and Miss COULDOCK commenced a brief series of performances at the Springfield, Mass., Opera House on the evening of May 30.

Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU terminated last week an engagement at the Buffalo Academy of Music. Mr. and Mrs. HARRY WATKINS are to commence an engagement there at once.

Opera bouffe, as interpreted by Mr. GRAU'S *artistes* in the Crosby Opera House, was the feature of Chicago amusements last week. One of the papers characterises the plot of "Genevieve" as a "funny pile of dirt." LUCILLE WESTERN was the occupant of McVicker's.

The HANLONS and PFAU, the Russian gymnast, were, last week, at De Bar's Opera House, St. Louis.

Mr. T. E. MILLS, of the Detroit Opera House, has issued a manifesto, of lingual importance, at least. He says:

"As I am about to become the manager of your beautiful theatre, permit me, most respectfully, to solicit your patronage, earnestly assuring you that the entertainments will be worthy a liberal support, introducing with an untiring energy, the best productions of the dramatic world, giving to all their money's worth. My first star will be the eminently truthful actress, Mrs. SCOTT SIDDONS! scholarly, chaste and beautiful, created by nature for the poetical embodiment of the greatest authors, past and present."

Mrs. SIDDONS' engagement, thus pompously heralded, commences to-morrow evening.

The 305th anniversary of the birth of SHAKESPEARE was celebrated by the Cincinnati Shakespeare Club, in Booker's Hall. The participants numbered about three hundred, and the celebration consisted of a reading, by most of the members of the club, of "The Merchant of Venice," and of a subsequent supper and dance.

Bryants' Minstrels tenanted the Concordia Opera House, in Baltimore, throughout last week. GEORGE H. MILES' opera of "Abou Hassan" is to be produced at the Holliday-street Theatre, in the same city, on May 3. Mr. JEFFERSON was paid a larger sum for his professional services at the Holliday-street Theatre week before last than he received for an entire year in Baltimore twelve years ago.

Miss JOSIE ORTON was the recipient of a complimentary benefit at the New-Orleans Varieties, on the evening of April 26. Mr. W. R. FLOYD accepted a similar compliment on April 28. The Brignoli Opera Troupe sing in the new Opera House on May 3. The WORRELL sisters were afflicting the frequenters of the Academy of Music.

Theatricals do not pay in Memphis. The theatre has just closed, says the *Avalanche*, with a loss of $5,000 for the season. The drama, it seems, is in a very sickly condition throughout Tennessee.

Mme. MARIE METHUA SCHELLER charmed, on April 19, the audience of the Central City (Col.) Theatre, by her embodiment of *Marie*, in "The Pearl of Savoy."

Another evidence of the gentleness of "tame lions" has just been afforded in New-Orleans, where Herr LENGELL, the lion-tamer attached to AMES' Circus and Menagerie, was recently attacked by one of his playful pets, the lioness, and severely bitten just below the knee. It was only by the display of most extraordinary presence of mind that he was enabled to escape a most horrible death. This, we may add, is the second or third escape LENGELL has had from the same animal, whose tameness seems to be a question at least.

The Stage Abroad.

The dimensions and some features of the interior of the new opera house in the London Haymarket are thus described. From the foot-lights to the front of the boxes is a length of sixty-three feet; and from the footlights to the wall at the back of the stage sixty feet. The width of the stage, including the "scene dock" at its eastern end, is ninety feet; the painting-room being over it, so that the scenery, when completed, can be lowered down the "cut" into the dock, ready for immediate use on the stage. The width of the proscenium opening is forty feet, and its height thirty-five feet. The width across from the box fronts is fifty-six feet; with twelve feet depth to the front and seven feet to the side boxes. The height of the auditorium, from the floor of the pit to the ceiling, is sixty-five feet. The height of the stage, from floor to roof, is seventy feet, and twenty-three feet the depth below the stage, including the "mezzanine." No "flats," *i. e.*, scenes, divided in halves and pushed on from opposite sides of the stage to join—and occasionally failing to join—in the centre, will be used; but all the scenery will drop from above or rise from below the horizon of the spectator; all the working of the scenes being effected by means of the "gridiron" above the flies, or in the "mezzanine" below.

Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS recently performed at the Alnwick (England) Theatre, and the house was crowded in every part. In the interval between the pieces a young man named ROBERT TURNER attempted to pass over from the gallery and to enter the side boxes, but GEORGE CRASTER, a man employed for the purpose of keeping order, interfered. A struggle took place, and both men fell into the boxes, CRASTER undermost, with his arms around TURNER'S neck. CRASTER managed to rise, but TURNER was unable to move, and was carried home, where he died shortly afterward. CRASTER was immediately apprehended, and charged with having caused the death of TURNER.

Old London playgoers, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, will remember the days when the attraction of Sadler's Wells Theatre chiefly depended on dramas in which the grand feature was the employment of real water, not only in cascades such as we often see on the stage of the present, but for the purpose of representing a spacious river, or even a sea. In this flood, created by pipes communicating with the New River, huge ships could float, and it is recorded that a mimic Battle of the Nile was in the time of NELSON fought upon its surface. Sometimes, when a domestic interest was intended, an artist, biped or quadruped, would jump into the water, and at once display a talent for natation, and further the ends of dramatic justice. The *profanum vulgus* applauded, but in the eyes of the judicious few this primitive form of ultra-realism completely defeated its own object; for, though the means employed were severely natural, the effect was far less so than would have been produced by the worst possible picture by the worst possible wielder of the brush, the boundless sea as represented at Clerkenwell looking like nothing on earth but a huge dismal cistern. If we are correctly informed, they will do things better at Munich, where in the course of a grand spectacle called "Rheingold," (now in rehearsal,) the waters of the Rhine will be seen undulating round a rock, and will be crossed by a swimming nymph. About the swimming nymph we have no doubt, and we accept the fact that one Mlle. MALLINGER is taking lessons in natatory art to qualify herself for her important part.

Dr. MARCET, of the Brompton, England Consumption Hospital, has been looking down the throat of one of the Tyrolese singers who lately warbled at St. James' Hall, the object of the inspection being to ascertain the physiological conditions which produce the beautiful falsetto notes for which the Swiss artists are celebrated. The observations were made by means of a laryngoscope, a little instrument whereof the principal member is a mirror placed at the back of the patient's mouth. It is pretty generally known that the human vocal apparatus consists of a pair of membranes situated horizontally in the throat, and just touching at their edges. A drum-head, with a slit across it, may convey a popular idea of them. In the act of singing the lips of these cords, as they are called, are brought into contact, and they approach each other throughout their whole length and remain parallel. When they are set in vibration, by the passage of air through them, under these the ordinary conditions, a full chest note is emitted; but if they do not meet in their entire length, either a posterior or anterior portion of them remaining apart, the sound is no longer full, but feeble and shrill; the note emitted is what the stringed instrument player calls a harmonic, and what the singer calls a falsetto, or head note. The violinist who would bring out a harmonic so touches a string, that, instead of making it vibrate as a whole, he divides it into segments, each of which vibrates by itself, and emits the note due to its short length, instead of that which the full length of the string would yield. The same sort of thing appears to be done by the falsetto singer; the adept can at will shorten his vocal cords so as to pass instantly from any note to its harmonic. The muscular process by which this transition is effected is not clearly made out, so that it cannot be determined whether all singers are alike gifted with powers of head-singing equal to the Tyrolese, or whether Alpine melody grew out of peculiar capabilities of Alpine throats.

M. VICTORIEN SARDOU has refused permission to the managers of country theatres to play his new drama of "Patrie." He reserves for the company of the Porte St. Martin, which purposes taking a Summer tour through Belgium and the Provinces, the right of performance. This course, though not uncommon in England, is novel in France, and is not very favorably received by the Press, which points out that, if universally adopted, it would be ruinous to the country theatres.

One of the musical journals of Paris makes an announcement with reference to a young American lady, who is at present under the tuition of M. WARTEL, the professor who enjoys the honor of having trained Mlle. NILSSON, the first cantatrice of the day. The young lady is described as 14½ years old, and as having been introduced to M. WARTEL by Mr. BENEDICT. She is named VIOLETTA COLVILLE. "WARTEL," says our contemporary, "speaks of her with the enthusiasm of a true artist, and with the competent appreciation of a professor who thoroughly understands that of which he speaks. 'It is a Malibran I shall produce,' he cries. 'She has the sacred fire. She always overcomes me. She apprehends too quickly. She has the most beautiful musical organization I ever met with in my life. I shall bring her out at eighteen, and I only ask Providence to bless me with life till then. In three years we shall have a Malibran.'" Miss VIOLETTE COLVILLE is, we believe, the neice and adopted daughter of Miss MARY PROVOST, an American artiste whose name is familiar to the playgoers of both worlds.

A fallen woman is the general subject now-a-day on the French stage. The Académie du Gard, France, has given this as a subject for an essay in 1870: "To appreciate the value of such a subject is suited to the dramatic art. To seek the causes and to study the literary and moral consequences of its being so constantly employed. To examine particularly the nature and the effect of the prestige with which authors are apt to surround a fallen woman." The Academy will only receive essays in prose.

The Venice journals announce the death in that city of M. DREYSCHOK, the celebrated pianist. He was born in 1818, at Zack, in Bohemia, and had for several years filled the post of director of the Conservatoire of Music at St. Petersburgh.

WAGNER'S NEW OPERA.

The only event of moment in foreign musical and theatrical circles seems to be the production, in Paris of Herr RICHARD WAGNER'S "Rienzi." It is impossible, as yet, to secure a *sober* criticism upon the merits of the opera, which was written by the composer some years ago. An amusing, and judging from the brief accounts in other papers, a tolerably just record of the impression made upon the critics by the earliest performance of the opera is, however, to be found in *Galignani's Messenger*. "The writer of 'Rienzi,'" says the journalist, "was essentially a snob." When the parvenu was *arrivé*, the plebeian affected the patrician, the Tribune of the people went in for the Divus Tiberius, the Democrat set up as a Cæsar, the demagogue flared in purple, bade monarchs kiss the hem of his garment—of that imperial clamyde which he wore in state processions. For this hero of the mediæval barricades was wont to appear in public with the imperial insignia, sceptre, globe, and all the trash and tinsel of state. This Spartan, stoic, Republican, convoked all the feudal barons of Italy, and the high dignitaries of State to his investiture with the order of the Holy Ghost; and mediæval historians have depicted the grotesque ceremony, just as you see the magnificent bashaw in the gallery at Versailles in his full-bottomed wig, placing the Saint Esprit on the neck of the sensual Regent, who receives it with that '*Ne me faites pas rire*' air of TALLEYRAND when he performed high mass. The rabid republican, instead of donning the lion's hide, should have hung a calf's skin on his recreant limbs. Lord LYTTON has expended much poetical power in his attempted rehabilitation of RIENZI, but the man was essentially one who carried gewgaws jingling about his person, which made him an object of ridicule rather than of respect. Lord LYTTON and Herr WAGNER could not then have selected a more uninteresting personage from the page of history for their hero; and the German dis-composer could not have chosen a more inefficient collaborateur than the person who has written the libretto, which is but one continued round of street fights between plebeians and patricians; and on this tempestuous ground the inevitable love episode has been unskillfully embroidered. We feel a great hesitation to speak about the opera itself—a disagreeable duty; but let us at once confess that it produced upon us the same effect as the conviction of the gentle *Desdemona's* infidelity upon the Moor—we thought that chaos had come again. Lotharios who have carried on clandestine correspondence through the Post Office may have made personal pilgrimages to that establishment in search of initialed letters from the mysterious fair; they may have passed through that filthy street, one of the few which have escaped Baron HAUSSMANN'S avenging pickaxes, the Rue Pagevin, sacred to chaudronniers, who hang upon copper marmites as remorselessly as on the tympanum; the whole of the dark narrow space is sacred to copper saucepans, and the clangor is enough to distract the least sensitive of mortals. Should Herr WAGNER come to Paris, he should take up his abode there, for there would he find full sources of inspiration. He seems to have taken Pandora's casket and made it into a musical box, leaving, however, hope at the bottom—for 'the music of the future.' Vulcan is the god of his idolatry, and he seems to worship the clang of the hammer on the anvil. Confusion was confounded in 'Lohengrin' and 'Tannhauser,' and fails to find her way out of the labyrinth in 'Rienzi.' Have you ever been staying in a chateau in Normandy when a widow in the neighboring village takes unto her bosom a second or a third or fourth husband, before the expiration of the year's mourning for her late lord? The custom perhaps prevails in other provinces also, but in Normandy the peasantry congregate under the windows of the newly-wedded widow, with tongs, shovels, saucepans, horns, toy trumpets and other instruments devised to torture the tympanum, and give the full swing to their discordant chorus in a charivari. Were such a concert to fall upon WAGNER'S ear the strains would lap him in Elysium. He tunes his lute to its clang, but ever and anon, when the distraught senses are maddened by this confusion, he takes the tempest-tossed soul, and lays it up in a haven of exquisite melody. ROSSINI himself would have tempered his sarcastic smile could he have listened to the chorus of the white-robed virgins, who are sent forth as doves from the ark, to bear the glad tidings of peace and good-will from Rome toward the nations of the earth, which had been preceded by a fine chorus, accompanied by the clash of contending falchions. Another fine melody is dovetailed into the incoherent discordancies of the third act; and in the fourth, the priestly malediction, culminating in the excommunication of the Tribune, is extremely grand—grand as when the hills shake with their mountain-mirth, when the live thunder leaps from crag to crag, and Jura answers through her misty shroud, back to the joyous Alps, which call to her aloud. And while the Guelfs were disputing with the Ghibelines on the stage, the Wagnerites were squabbling in the stalls with the unbelievers in these prophetic greetings of the weird Muse. The nightly noise of hot contention and Wagnerian clangor shakes the winged statue on its pedestal in the Place du Chatelet. Curiosity drives, however, a compact crowd there every night, and some few converts, who went to scoff, remain to pray; but WAGNER will not go down in Paris. Nor can he be forced down our throats against the stomach of our sense, either by M. PASDELOUP or by any other manager. This incoherent composer was very angry with the Parisians for their disbelief in 'Tannhauser'—he will never forgive them for their obstinate incredulity. Thanks be to M. PASDELOUP for having given us an opportunity of listening once more to this strange music. The opera is put upon the stage in sumptuous attire. MONTJAUZE is admirable, and gives proofs of hitherto unsuspected abilities. The other members of the troupe have also done their best; but 'Rienzi' will not succeed; nor will M. WAGNER be able to make the Parisians believe in him."

The Elections in Virginia.

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 30.

General CANBY expresses the opinion that the elections cannot take place earlier than about the 1st of July. The registration will occupy much time, and make it impossible to take the vote earlier than the middle of June; but that being in the midst of harvest, it would be out of the question to fix it for that time. Therefore no day earlier than the 1st of July can be named.

Ex-Secretary Seward's Visit to California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, April 17.

It has been stated that Secretary SEWARD intended visiting California, and a letter addressed by him to a friend in this city confirms the statement. In that letter, under date of Auburn, March 30, Mr. SEWARD says:

"You are quite right in thinking that I hope to visit that coast (the Pacific) this Summer. I wish to examine personally the region which has been, at arm's length, one of my chief studies while in public life."

The distinguished Ex-Secretary would be greeted here with peculiar respect and esteem, by people of all classes and opinions. For twenty years he has been, both in the Senate and Cabinet, a zealous friend of the interests of California and of the Pacific coast generally. He labored to secure the early admission of the State, and was a warm advocate of the Pacific Railroad when some of our own Representatives pursued a tortuous course on that subject.

Personal.

Baron de Raporti, of Dresden, and General Armstrong, of Virginia, are at the Gladstone House. Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, Hon. Mr. Ford, of the British Legation, and Mr. Garcia, of the Peruvian Legation, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, of Buffalo, Hon. H. R. Low, of Monticello, and Hon. Ben. Field, of Albion, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. O. A. Hadley, of Arkansas, General M. T. Trumphoon, of Kingston, and Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. A. H. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, Hon. B. C. Ford, of St. Louis, Hon. George C. Gorham, of Washington, and Hon. L. Panneri, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

INCOME TAX IN BROOKLYN.

Returns of Incomes Over $10,000 in the Third Collection District—Total Amount of Tax $869,009 98.

The following list of incomes in the Third Collection District, Brooklyn, of which Mr. SAMUEL T. MADDOX is Assessor, includes only the incomes of $10,000 and over:

Anderson, W. J.	$22,000	Lowry, R. H.	13,008
Babcock, David B.	18,288	Lyman, R. H. R.	86,142
Babcock, Edward	22,723	Lyman, Peter	17,155
Bacon, Francis M.	10,089	Leech, A. M.	10,857
Barber, S.	12,842	Mackey, Jos.	24,408
Baxter, G. W.	10,670	Maria, H.	13,608
Baylis, A. B.	110,768	Martin, J. F.	21,851
Benham, James	17,988	Masury, J. W.	22,449
Biernoith, Leopold	13,878	Merriam, J. J.	33,863
Blosson, Jas. B.	24,150	Mitchell, C. L.	11,775
Buck, E. P.	15,400	Morgan, J. L.	24,729
Bulkley, Edwin	16,096	Macardell, C.	10,800
Bussing, Robert	22,086	Moore, Wm. F.	14,119
Brookman, Henry	21,932	Mahon, Geo.	12,781
Brookman, John	10,012	Marshall, Wm.	45,020
Brown, Edward H.	13,839	Martin, E.	23,144
Brooks, Thomas	13,594	Mayer, J.	10,277
Bryan, Joseph	10,782	Merritt, L. F.	21,515
Blossom, Chas. W.	32,161	Messinger, H. M.	14,670
Badger, D. D.	32,747	Mitchell, John	21,227
Balch, Jas. N.	11,928	Morton, John	22,073
Burden, Wm.	14,772	McCabe, D.	11,048
Beers, Edwin	20,217	McGee, J.	120,044
Bradley, Jas. A.	13,700	McKie, E. W.	13,281
Berger, Henry	10,584	Newton, L. H.	10,000
Bearns, Jas. S.	14,575	Noyes, J.	33,693
Bulger, Jas.	16,165	Oatman, Lalva	19,469
Bayle, Wm. D.	11,720	Packer, Mrs. H. L.	26,030
Barker, D. U.	11,175	Parli, John A.	10,008
Barr, Thos. T.	10,426	Pierrepont, H. E.	23,439
Barnes, A. C.	20,149	Phelps, J.	12,448
Belcher, E. H. K.	12,237	Polhemus, H. O.	12,839
Beers, N. T.	12,810	Polhemus, T.	31,390
Berry, P. B.	11,245	Price, G. A.	17,085
Beebey, Warren	12,667	Pettingill, S. M.	12,008
Benedict, Coleman	11,358	Porter, A. C.	33,000
Blakeman, ——	19,988	Packard, M. M.	19,535
Bianchi, F.	11,090	Parsons, L. A.	17,422
Carey, Mrs. Maria	25,631	Pfizer, Charles	22,242
Chauncey, M.	10,684	Platt, F. A.	10,075
Chauncey, D.	10,891	Pratt, Chas.	36,118
Chittenden, S. B.	98,421	Quinlan, W. J.	10,080
Christmas, Chas.	18,685	Rossignie, R.	21,951
Claflin, Aaron	22,864	Richardson, H. A.	45,391
Claflin, Henry	13,554	Rushmore, Wm. C.	11,883
Coffey, J.	11,732	Riley, Jas.	11,185
Colby, Jos.	12,846	Robbins, Elie	20,960
Corlies, E. W.	49,669	Robbins, D. A.	11,790
Curtis, H. M.	14,343	Rodman, Thos.	14,988
Cammeyer, J. E.	10,048	Roche, E.	14,820
Central Bank	200,000	Robbins, Amos	17,606
Conklin, Henry N.	24,977	Robinson, J.	42,394
Cary, B. H.	10,902	Robinson, G. C.	27,501
Copeland, G.	10,072	Richardson, E.	79,973
Clarry, F. A.	12,019	Read, E. O.	14,530
Conklin, S. B.	19,805	Schwiehering, H.	12,789
Cooper, E.	10,474	Sheldon, H.	52,510
Crowell, S.	11,512	Southwick, J. C.	67,458
Culver, A. K.	24,784	Spear, R., Jr.	13,040
Campbell, A.	21,471	Sprouls, J.	11,673
Dennis, Charles	26,685	Sloan, A. K.	12,691
Dunnell, J. W.	16,070	Schroder, T. A.	19,718
Dodge, H. E.	32,248	Sheffield, F. H.	11,501
Dodge, Edward	25,526	Seaman, S. H., trust	15,009
Dorlon, S.	11,170	Seaman, S. H., trust	15,009
Duryea, S. B.	14,008	Serrell, L. W.	10,403
Dale, G. L.	20,501	Selleck, D. C.	10,852
Dick, Wm.	16,429	Smith, Jas. W., ex'r	22,962
Davol, John	20,411	Stannard, E.	13,275
Delaney, J. M.	11,052	Snook, J. B.	19,273
Dinsmore, C.	44,561	Schurig, Chas.	14,154
Dingee, F. M.	21,037	Shipman, C. H.	17,227
Duntin, Wm. C.	12,547	Smithers, C. F.	11,795
Evans, Wm.	12,228	Snediker, V.	10,180
Erhart, Chas. F.	22,970	Snow, M.	20,675
Eddy, A.	14,898	Spelman, T. M.	21,811
Elliott, Henry	18,564	Stephens, R.	11,847
Eitel, John M.	11,871	Stevens, B.	17,808
Frothingham, J. W.	27,132	Strong, D.	19,930
Fellows, C. H.	11,806	Stohlman, F. A. (ex.)	12,298
Fisher, A. A.	10,039	Taft, J. H.	20,100
French, John	29,737	Travers, J.	10,022
Gilfillan, Wm.	10,110	Vernon, T.	12,236
Green, D. H.	22,237	Taylor, Jas. B.	22,123
Green, J. W.	21,883	Taylor, De Witt	21,730
Green, Thos.	10,089	Taylor, T.	18,557
Gray, John A.	19,290	Tilney, Joseph	12,100
Graymire, J. A.	10,557	Turner, J. S.	60,062
Henderson, J.	20,708	Thomas, M. D.	20,069
Hewlett, J. H.	26,470	Vernon, S.	23,850
Hutchinson, S.	20,500	Woodward, W. S.	252,700
Hull, A. B.	16,168	Winslow, S. W.	22,680
Hasen, A.	12,919	Wood, A. J.	14,250
Hurlburt, M.	20,706	Wing, F. H.	19,121
Hewlett, J. D.	12,129	Wheeler, H. W.	27,391
Happel, F. J.	20,188	Wemple, Jay	15,600
Hersted, S. L., ex'r	10,609	Wallace, W. H.	15,496
Hatch, E. P.	11,264	Whitsen, L.	20,208
Hondlow, S.	27,520	Waterbury, Jas. M.	27,314
Hawley, O. F.	12,152	Wardwell, C. W.	15,707
Harvey, J. W.	15,761	Washington, A. C.	25,049
Howell, R. H.	68,466	Whiting, Geo.	13,550
Howell, Thos. H.	28,184	Whitehouse, J. T.	60,934
Halsey, Jno., ex'r	12,576	Weed, W. H.	10,500
Hall, Geo. B.	17,887	Wood, Samuel	41,887
Hinchin, E.	14,747	Wood, Samuel (ex'r)	41,887
Houghtaling, D. P.	15,368	Wyman, Luther	35,920
Hoyt, G.	12,850	Woodruff, F.	21,856
James, D. H.	20,098	Woodruff, A.	12,651
Kent, G. L.	70,009	White, Alex. M.	21,901
Knowlton, E. F.	12,722	Whitehouse, E. M.	22,554
Keep, H.	12,627	Whitehouse, Ed.	15,125
Kimball, C. H.	18,026	Whitehouse, C. S.	10,985
Knapp, J. F.	25,255	Wheatly, J. H.	17,052
Kreeland, F. L.	12,680	Westfall, J.	14,192
Ketching, G.	136,308	Warren, Chas. C.	23,480
Lapham, H. G.	40,550	Wallace, Jas.	20,000
Low, J. O.	85,554	Waters, Horace	12,555
Low, A. A.	223,561	Van Wyck, T. J.	10,031

The total amount of the tax is $869,009 98.

Reception of the Prince of Orange Lodge.

The members of the Prince of Orange Lodge F. and A. M. gave a reception last evening on the occasion of the opening of their new lodge-room in Booth's Theatre Building, corner Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. The room, with its rich and tasteful furniture and adornments, has been already fully described. In addition to the prismatic G over the Master's chair, there was noticeable over the Senior Warden's chair a level, over that of the Junior Warden a plumb, and in the centre of the room a large basket with the letters "P. of O. L. No. 16," all elegantly wrought in natural flowers. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the friends of the members to the number of several hundred ladies and gentlemen assembled in response to their invitation.

Bunstein's Band discoursed music for the company, and from 9 o'clock until 11:30 the time was most agreeably passed in promenading and dancing. Ample refreshments had been provided, and at a late hour all dispersed highly pleased with the social entertainment. Unusual with the Masonic Order, the Prince of Orange Lodge is limited to 100 members. The following are the names of the officers: E. E. Thorne, Master; T. B. Clarkson, Senior Warden; G. A. Slocum, Junior Warden; S. H. Tyng, Jr., Chaplain; A. F. Puffer, Senior Deacon; H. E. Davies, Jr., Junior Deacon; George Sands, Treasurer; A. S. Gardner, Secretary; Mr. Ames, Marshal, and Richard England, Tiler.

The Hoboken Malpractice Case.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. HOFFMAN, counsel for Drs. BLANK and VOELKNER, now awaiting the action of the Grand Jury in the recent Hoboken malpractice case, applied to Hon. Judge BEDLE for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The application is under consideration and will be acted upon on Monday.

The Widening of Fifth-avenue.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The more I examine the matter of the widening of Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, the more objectionable does the project appear. Have the public, or the parties assessed for this improvement, examined into this project? If they have not, the sooner they do so the better. It is proposed to widen Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, by taking off the west front 200 feet, and to make an additional public opening of 200 feet square at the Park entrance.

The centre of this plot is to be a miniature park with a fountain or statue in the centre, so that carriages and equestrians, instead of passing, as they do now, direct from the Park to the Fifth-avenue, will turn two corners along the new street before they get into the Fifth-avenue, thus rendering a jam or block at the Park entrance more likely than now. For what possible purpose was this project got up? Was it to put a green square and a fountain or statue upon and outside of the Park, and for this puerile purpose to pay $600,000, including $100,000 of expenses for a small piece of the most expensive land in the City? Has not the Central Park already cost enough? It would be interesting to know who recommended this project. Are the Central Park Commissioners in favor of it? Are they so reckless of expense to the City, and so regardless of the interests of individuals, as to favor so small and useless an addition to the Park at such a cost to private parties no way benefited. I do not believe it.

Let the public look into this. Remonstrances must be filed by the 4th of May inst., at the office of ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., No. 32 Chambers-street, one of the Commissioners. Let every one opposed to the scheme aid the parties now engaged in opposing it and send their remonstrances there by that time.

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 3 College-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Ladies who are shopping up town will find at "DEAN'S" Ladies' and Gents' Ice Cream and Dining Saloon, No. 1 Tenth-street, opposite Stewart's, refreshments of all kinds.—*Advertisement.*

Waltham Watches.

FULLER & CO., No. 25 John-st., New-York, offer single watches at wholesale prices, in all grades of these celebrated timekeepers, in solid gold and silver cases only.—*Advertisement.*

VERMONT SPRING WATER.—The great remedy for cancer, scrofula and kidney diseases. Sold by druggists. Depot at SCHIEFFELIN'S, 170 William-st., N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

Weber
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS
REMOVED TO
5TH-AV., CORNER OF 16TH-ST.

These instruments are used by Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Miss LOUISE KELLOGG, Miss ALIDE TOPP, S. B. MILLS, J. N. PATTISON, HARRY SANDERSON, GEO. F. BRISTOW, C. JEROME HOPKINS, A. R. PEASE; and considered by every musician of note the
BEST PIANOS NOW MANUFACTURED.

Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan.

The only reliable remedy for those brown discolorations on the face is PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful and well-known Dermatologist of No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere. This is no quack compound, gotten up to impose upon the public, but the only remedy known to science, exclusively adapted for the removal of brown discolorations.

Moet & Chandon's
DRY IMPERIAL (TIN-FOIL.)
Of the vintage 1865. For sale with all first-class dealers in wines here. ANTHONY OECHS.
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1869.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

For the Best, most Fashionable and Durable BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS, go to RICHARDS' Emporium, No. 499 8th-av., between 35th and 37th sts.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

BROWN—ANABLE.—At St. John's Church, Staten Island, on Thursday, April 29, by Rev. J. C. Eccleston, D. D., Rector, assisted by Rev. T. W. Punnett, Rev. ALFRED BROWN, B. A., of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to SARAH W., daughter of the late W. H. Anable, Esq., of New-York.

JONES—GRIFFITHS.—On Thursday, April 29, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, J. H. JONES, late of California, to Miss MARTHA GRIFFITHS, of this City.

PARISH—McNULTY.—In Christ Church, Norwich, Conn., on Friday, April 30, by Rev. D. F. Banks, ROSWELL PARISH, of Worcester, Mass., to MARY JEANNETTE MCNULTY, of Norwich.

DIED.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 1, JOSEPH SABINE, only son of De Witt C. and Agnes Lawrence Brown, aged 11 months.

Funeral will take place at the residence of the parents, No. 45 1st-place, Brooklyn, this day, (Sunday,) May 2, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Syracuse.

FOGERTY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 30, of inflammation of the brain, JOHN DARTMOUTH, only son of Elizabeth M. and John R. Fogerty, aged 1 year and 7 months.

GRIFFIN.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, May 1, REBECCA D., widow of the late Thomas J. Griffin, engineer.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

LEVINESS.—On Friday, April 30, of consumption, MARY, wife of William H. Leviness, only daughter of Joseph and the late Jane Sims, in her 32d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 769 6th-av., on Sunday at 1 P. M.

☞ English papers please copy.

McCREADY.—On Saturday morning, May 1, ANN ROORBACH, widow of Thomas McCready, in the 89th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Northwest Reformed Dutch Church, West 23d-st., (Rev. Mr. Gause,) on Monday at 11 A. M.

TIBBALS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 1, at 12½ o'clock, JENNIE AURELIA, daughter of Rev. Nathan and Huldah F. Tibbals, aged 5½ years.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday, May 3, from No. 111 Gates-av.

TOWERS.—On Wednesday, April 28, at the residence of his mother, Mrs. MARY TOWERS, after a short illness, of congestion of the lungs, JAMES TOWERS, eldest son of the late John Towers, of this City.

His remains were taken to Green-Wood for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RAILROAD TRAVELERS.

Have you seen the Thomas Safety Railroad Baggage Check? See APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE.

"THE ISABELLA"—"CALDWELL'S EXTRACT."

An Oil which restores Gray Hair to its original color. It imparts glossiness, flexibility, and promotes a rapid and vigorous growth.

In presenting this article to the New-York public the proprietor gives a full guarantee in the annexed certificate of Monsieur Felix Saron:

NEW-ORLEANS, April 3, 1869.
"CALDWELL'S EXTRACT."

Having carefully analysed this Oil, and in my experiments APPLIED IT *myself*, I recognise that it is one of the best articles yet presented to the public for the purpose of restoring the Hair to its original color. In testimony whereof, I hereto affix my signature.
FELIX SARON.
Importer of Human Hair, Southern Emporium, No. 14 Baronne-st., near Canal-st., New-Orleans.

For sale at the New-York Depot, "ISABEAU & CO.," No. 4 Union-square, Importers of Human Hair.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.
Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY SOUTH and East of Central Park.—An assessment for widening 5th-av. on the west side, between 58th and 59th sts., has been laid upon all lots from 34th to 66th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway. The time for putting in remonstrances expires the 4th of May inst. The benefit, if any, is for the public, and yet the burden of paying for it is laid on the owners of lots in the above locality to the amount of about $600,000. Several owners intend opposing it as unjust and unnecessary. As it is desirable that they should be sustained by the largest number, the owners who are desirous to be relieved from it are invited to call at or send a remonstrance to the office of WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st., where a remonstrance is prepared for signatures. No expense incurred thereby.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

BEAUTIES OF ROSSINI'S "MESSE SOLENNELLE"—"Gratias, (trio,) 60c.; "Domine Deus," (tenor,) 50c.; "Crucifixus," (soprano,) 40c.; "O Salutaris," (alto,) 60c.; "Sanctus," 40c., &c. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this church, corner of 5th av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. All seats free.

THERE WILL BE AN ANNIVERSARY meeting of the Five Points House of Industry, in Steinway Hall, THURSDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and others. The children of the institution will sing, and engage in other pleasant exercises.
S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.
Tickets can be had at the door and Randolph's and Sheldon's book stores.

THE NEW-ENGLAND (CONGREGATIONAL) Church.—Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Dr. RAY PALMER will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. In the afternoon the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at 4 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. Seats free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. The public are invited.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. In the EVENING, fourth lecture to young men. Subject—*Representative Young Men in Folly and Vice.*

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—GEO. STORRS, editor of the *Herald of Life and Coming Kingdom*, will preach on SUNDAY at 3 P. M.; also, at 10½ A. M., preaching by Elder GORTON. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, South side 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath school anniversary in the EVENING, services beginning at 7½ o'clock. Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, Pastor.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK av. and 34th-st.—West gallery free. Rev. G. H. HEPWORTH will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Rev. G. L. CHANEY, TUESDAY, 7½ P. M.

SPIRITUALISM.—THERE WILL BE meetings at the Hall, corner of 4th-av. and west 16th-st., every SUNDAY. Circle in the afternoon. Lecture in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, 46TH- st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. A. B. HART, Rector. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach.

TEMPTATIONS OF CITY LIFE.—North Presbyterian Church, Rev. THOS. STREET, corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Drinking.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE CHURCH OPEN all Summer; 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD minister in charge. Services, 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Children's service 3 P. M. Rev. G. JARVIS GEER, D. D., Rector of St. Timothy's Church, will preach at 7:30 P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. H. H. COLE at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 3 P. M., for deaf mutes; at 4½ P. M., evening prayer with catechetical instruction; at 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. MORGAN will preach. Thursday next, Ascension Day, services at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 4 and 7½ P. M.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, HARLEM.—The corner-stone of this church will be laid, (D. V.) on THURSDAY, May 6, at 4½ P. M., corner 125th-st. and 5th-av. The friends of this enterprise, clerical and lay, are cordially invited to be present.
B. C. PADDOCK, FRED. TIBBOR, M. R. TOWNSEND, } Committee. W. NEILSON McVICKER, Rector.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, REV. DR. MORGAN, Rector.—Until the completion of the new church, 5th-av., corner of 53d-st., this congregation will worship in the Church of the Resurrection, Madison-av., corner of 47th-st. Services commence 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. The sexton will be in attendance at the Church THIS AFTERNOON, from 4 to 6 o'clock, for the purpose of renting pews.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, 40th-st., Reservoir-square, between 5th and 6th avs.—Opening service, please God, on SUNDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.; sermon in the morning by Rev. Dr. EDDY, of Brooklyn; dedication service by Rev. Chancellor FERRIS; sermon in the evening by Rev. J. B. THOMPSON, of Tarrytown.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Anniversary services will be held SUNDAY at 10½, 3½ and 7½, on the completion of one year's connection as Pastor and People. The Pastor, Rev. G. D. MATHEWS, will preach in the morning; Rev. RICHARD PARKER in the afternoon, and Rev. Dr. PAXTON, of the First Presbyterian Church, in the evening.

BISHOP WIGHTMAN, OF CHARLESTON, S. C., is to preach in the "Church of the Strangers," large chapel of the University, Washington-square, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Mr. T. A. HOYT, Vice-President Gold Exchange, lectures at 4 P. M., on *Epistle to the Romans*. Free seats. Special attention to strangers.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BE-tween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. H. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and Experience meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

THE FAILURE OF THE CHRISTIAN Religion will be the subject for the SUNDAY EVENING lecture at the Antioch Baptist Church, No. 264 Bleecker-st., by the Pastor, Rev. WM. I. LOOMIS. MORNING service at the usual hour, after which the ordinance of baptism will be administered. Seats free. All are invited.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.—Rev. WM. T. CLARKE will preach in Hanson Hall, (Temperance Lodge Rooms,) 3d-av., east side, above 126th-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Liberal Christians of all denominations are cordially invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP Wainwright, West 11th-st., corner of Waverley-place—Thirteenth Anniversary.—Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., LL. D., will preach (D. V.) in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING. Divine service will commence at 7¾ o'clock.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, (7TH-st., near 3d-av.)—The Pastor, Rev. HORACE COOKE, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and in the evening at 7¾ o'clock. Sermon to young men in the evening. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are invited.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED Church—Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—Divine service TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Pastor will preach in the evening the next sermon in the series of Bible Biography. Subject—*Jacob's Wrestling.*

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., Presbyterian Church—services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the morning by Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS; in the evening by Rev. GEORGE D. MCECKRON. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Protestant Episcopal,) Murray Hill, Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st. Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector.—Sunday services after May 1, 10½ o'clock A. M., 4 o'clock P. M. Strangers and families moving into the neighborhood are invited to attend.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.—A PRELIMI-nary meeting will be held in the Lecture Room of Grace Chapel, 14th-st., on Thursday evening, May 13th, at 8 o'clock, to organize an association of the Sunday-school workers of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New-York City.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will resume services on SUNDAY, May 2, at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. The Rector will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. W. A. McVICKAR at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. W. A. McVICKAR WILL PREACH on SUNDAY at 7½ P. M., in the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 7th and 8th avs.—God willing, services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. EVENING—*The Smitten Rock of Horeb before Mount Sinai.*

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, Somerville Hall, corner 5th-av. and 14th-st., Rev. URIAH SCOTT, Rector—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers invited. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACH-ing on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. W. P. CORBIT, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend. Sacrament after morning service. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by Rev. C. D. FOSS, the Pastor. Seats provided for visitors. Galleries free.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of Clinton-st. and 1st-place, Brooklyn.—The Pastor, Rev. H. S. CARPENTER, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

MRS. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM WILL speak before the Spiritualists at the Everett Rooms, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The closing Sociable of the season will be held FRIDAY EVENING, May 7, at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (Episcopal,) in Hinsko Hall, southeast corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av., (entrance on 34th-st.)—Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., will preach SUNDAY EVENING.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR of the Bedford-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE, IN THE large Hall.—Free Preaching on SUNDAY, May 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. GEO. M. METCALF, of Winchester. All persons are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST MISSION will occupy their new room in the Savings Bank Building, 3d-av., corner of 124th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, May 2. Services, by Rev. J. H. CAMPBELL, at 3½ o'clock; Sunday School, 2¼ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, BROOK-lyn, Protestant Episcopal, corner of Greene and Clermont avs.—Rev. J. R. CAMPBELL will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, FORMER-ly meeting at Grand and Allen sts., have removed to No. 405 Grand-st., one door above Clinton. Preaching by Elder J. K. BELLOWS, SUNDAY, May 2, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free.

REV. GEORGE E. THRALL (LATE Rector of the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn,) will preach on SUNDAY MORNING in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, corner 8th-av. and 37th-st. Service commences at 10½ o'clock.

REV. WILLIAM F. MORGAN, D. D., will preach a sermon on SUNDAY, May 2, at 7½ P. M., in St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., before Delegates representing Church Societies in different Colleges.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Future of Man Upon the Earth.*

REV. A. LONGACRE, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Central M. E. Church, corner of 14th-st. and 7th-av., in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seating promptly attended to.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av. Preaching SUNDAY next at 10½ o'clock A. M.; baptizing at the close of the morning service by the pastor, Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, who will preach at 7½ P. M.

REV. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., WILL preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Seats free.

RELIGION OF HUMANITY.—MR. HENRY EDGER, American member of the Positive Council, Paris, will lecture at Plimpton Hall, corner of Stuyvesant and Ninth sts., near 3d-av., on Sunday morning, May 2, at 11 o'clock. Subject: "1793."

REV. W. T. WILSON, OF SPUYTEN Duyvil, will preach in St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, 2d inst. Services commence at 7½.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, YORKVILLE, 86th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. WILLIAM DYMOND, Rector. Free Episcopal services. The public are cordially invited to attend.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—SUNDAY, 2d inst., Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach morning and evening. Seats free.

THE FIRST MORAVIAN PROTESTANT Episcopal Church, Rev. A. A. REINKE, Pastor, will hold Divine service in the Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., at 10½ A. M.

REV. W. W. PAGE, PASTOR ELECT, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner Thompson and Houston sts., on SUNDAY, May 2, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM PREACH-es every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock in Trenor's Lyric Hall, on 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Subject for next Sunday—*Secular Religion.*

A FREE CHURCH, AT THE CORNER OF Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats all free. Seamen invited.

ADVENT CHURCH.—NO. 139 WEST 24TH-st.—Preaching on the SABBATH, by Elder L. F. MOORE, and during the week, as will be noticed on Sabbath. Communion, Sabbath P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, R. W. WIL-LIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 1, 1869.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

[illegible]

SATURDAY, May 1—P. M.

The month opens on a generally strong and buoyant market for the Public Funds, which are favored by the very light offerings, the growing supply of money at the business centres, and the encouraging gain of the revenues on the expenses of the Government, enabling the Treasury Department to make a further reduction of nearly six and a half millions, in the aggregate of the national indebtedness, since April 1, according to the telegraphic advices from Washington. The latest dealings were at the highest figures of the day. The 1862 Five-twenties closed at 118⅜ bid, ex the 3 ₱ cent. May gold coupon, which is equal to fully 122⅜ coupon included. The 1867s were in request at 116⅜, and the Ten-forties at 108⅛.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,869,383 48; total payments, $3,638,718 82; balance, $81,985,389 15. The receipts include, for Customs, $394,000; for Gold Notes, $650,000.

Gold ranged from 134⅛ to 135 on a more spirited speculation, leaving off steadily at 134⅜ @134½. The French steamer took out $73,405 in specie, making the total exports for the week $560,289. The *Alaska* arrived to-day with a California treasure freight of $690,943. Government disbursed through the Sub-Treasury to-day $3,230,758 of coin interest, making a total for the week of $4,722,610. The coin income of the Government from Customs at this port during the week has been $2,241,519.

The details of the week's Specie Exports are as follows:

April 26—Schooner *R. M. Atwood*, Matanzas—Spanish doubloons		$2,400
April 27—Steamship *Holsatia*, Paris—Mexican dollars		30,000
April 27—Steamship *Holsatia*, Paris—Silver bars		10,000
April 27—Steamship *Holsatia*, Hamburg—Foreign silver		2,000
April 27—Schooner *L. A. Von Brunt*, Ponce—American silver		30,000
April 29—Steamship *Weser*, London—Mexican dollars		30,000
April 29—Steamship *Weser*, London—Mexican dollars		45,310
April 29—Steamship *Weser*, Paris—Mexican dollars		1,000
April 29—Steamship *Weser*, Bremen—Foreign silver		1,200
April 29—Steamship *Morro Castle*, Havana—Spanish doubloons		83,054
April 29—Bark *Ilen*, Maracaibo—American gold		3,800
May 1—Steamship *Periere*, Havre—Silver bars		14,700
May 1—Steamship *Periere*, Havre—Gold bars		53,900
May 1—Steamship *Periere*, Havre—Foreign coin		3,200
May 1—Steamship *Periere*, Havre—American silver		1,805
May 1—Steamship *Arizona*, La Libertad—American silver		12,030
May 1—Steamship *Arizona*, La Union—American silver		1,500
May 1—Steamship *City of Paris*, Liverpool—British gold		14,640
May 1—Steamship *Bienville*, Havana—Spanish doubloons		200,000
May 1—Brig *Lydia H. Cole*, St. Jago—Spanish doubloons		8,250
Total		$560,289

There has been rather more animation in the Money, chiefly in the late afternoon, when the prevailing rate on call was 7 ₱ cent. The bank return showed a further important gain of strength, as the result of the week's business, including an increase of $6,606,485 in the deposits, $2,617,984 in the legal tender reserve, and $417,307 in the specie item. The loans have been augmented $2,977,080. The circulation has been reduced $66,328.

There were less extensive dealings in the Railway and Miscellaneous Share line; yet, with exceptionally severe depression in Erie, the changes in values were not remarkably important. Pacific Mail was weak. Reading was adversely affected by rumors of a strike in the Scranton Coal region. Ohio Certificates yielded a little. Most other values were strong and buoyant. The later transactions indicated a firmer tone in the general market, aided by the favorable bank exhibit.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108⅜	108⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	121⅝	*118⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	116⅝	116⅜
American Gold Coin	134⅜	134⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝

New Bonds of Tennessee	67⅜	69⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	58⅝	58⅝
Missouri Bonds	88⅝	88⅝
North Carolina Bonds, new	55	54⅜
New-York Central	177⅝	177⅜
Reading Railway	96⅜	96⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	137⅞	137⅜
Northwest Common	87	87⅛
Northwest Preferred	98⅝	98⅜
Michigan Southern	103⅝	104
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	140⅛	140
Cleveland and Pittsburg	93⅛	93⅝
Pacific Mail Company	93½	92⅝
St. Paul Preferred	87⅛	87⅝
St. Paul Common	78⅝	78⅛
Toledo and Wabash	73⅛	73
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅛	33⅜
Mariposa Preferred	43⅜	43⅜
Lake Shore	103	103⅜
Hudson River	157⅛	157⅛
Louisiana Levee 6s	73⅛	*69⅛

*Ex coupons.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	138	American Exchange	111½
Manhattan	140	Chatham	150
Mechanics'	132	Bank of the Republic	118
America	148	Hanover	110
Phenix	107	Nassau	110
North River	105	Commonwealth	114
Butchers & Drovers	135	Imp. and Traders'	133
National	110⅛	Park	159½
Merchants' Ex.	116	Central National	110½
Seventh Ward	110	First National	220
State of New-York	112	Fourth National	104
Commerce	126		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

The imports, (other than dry goods and specie,) at the Port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending April 30, 1869, were $7,823,485.

The Philadelphia *North American*, of this morning, says:

The market is in a very unsettled condition. Between rumors and counter rumors of strikes, the Scranton sale and the advance of tolls on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, it is almost impossible to state the exact tone of the trade. The new rates of drawbacks are an average decrease of about 25 cents ₱ ton, and the prices realized at the Scranton sale on the 28th ult. 20 cents advance over the previous one, and about the current market figures. There was a decided falling off in the demand in the early part of the week, but during the last day or two it has become stronger, with an evident desire on the part of the purchasers to obtain prompt shipments. This change is partly owing to a feeling that the general cessation of work will take place on the 8th inst., but the great anxiety for immediate shipment is caused by the change in tolls. There can be nothing definitely said of the coming period of suspension, nor of the positive power of the Miners' Union, but it is almost certain that its strength will be tested this month. If the combination wields the immense influence with the men which it is asserted it does, the production will undoubtedly be curtailed and prices kept at remunerative rates. A stoppage will no doubt take place at no very distant day; whether it will be solely caused by the laborers or by the condition of the market remains to be proved. Telegrams were received late yesterday afternoon, stating that the 8th inst. had been positively fixed by the men for a general suspension, and many parties here consider them reliable. The drawbacks on all shipments of anthracite coal from Port Richmond, on and after the 3d instant, to all points east of New-Brunswick and south of Cape Henry will be as follows until further notice:

On Lump and Steamer	60c.
On Broken and Egg	70c.
On Stove	70c.
On Chestnut	70c.

We give the prices of the last Scranton sale, compared with those realized in March:

	Tons.	March 31.	April 28.
Lump	10,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steamboat	12,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grate	16,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Egg	10,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stove	30,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chestnut	12,000	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following are the current rates of freight from Port Richmond for the week ending April 29:

[illegible]

The earnings of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad for the years ending March 31, 1868 and 1869, as given by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1868.	1869.
From freight	$2,725,249 80	$3,024,612 24
From passengers	1,669,107 09	1,722,856 37
From mails	54,245 42	52,780 06
From express	156,588 09	126,574 86
From rents	22,772 50	22,764 34
From other sources	68,858 29	50,220 44
Totals	$4,747,219 11	$5,004,108 31

Operating expenses:

[illegible]

President—E. B. Phillips. Directors—Jesse Hoyt, Henry Keep, LeGrand Lockwood, Albert Havemeyer, D. N. Barney, John F. Acker, Nelson Beardsley, William Williams, John B. Berry, Philo Marshone, E. H. Phillips, Albert Keep, Truman H. Hong. Treasurer—LeGrand Lockwood. Secretary—D. P. Barhydt. General Superintendent—Charles F. Hatch. Chief Engineer—Charles Paine.

Messrs. John Bushham & Co., in their Liverpool circular of April 16, say:

"The weather has been warm and favorable [illegible]

and although the supplies of English Wheat at the country markets held this week have been small, prices have given way 1s.@2s. ₱ quarter, without leading to any marked improvement in the demand. The number of Grain cargoes on passage to ports of call in the United Kingdom, according to last return, was as follows: 84 cargoes Wheat, 35 cargoes Maize, and 24 cargoes Barley; same time last year 232 cargoes Wheat, 25 cargoes Maize, and 17 cargoes Barley. There are now on the coast for sale 10 cargoes of Wheat, 13 cargoes of Maize and 10 cargoes of Barley, and the sales, C. F. & I., reported since our last are, 2 cargoes of American Spring Wheat, arrived, at 42s.@43s. ₱ 480 lbs.; 5 cargoes Black Sea Wheat, arrived, at 42s.@43s. 6d. ₱ 492 lbs.; 4 cargoes Mediterranean Wheat, arrived, at 41s. 6d.@43s. ₱ 492 lbs.; 5,000 quarters Black Sea Wheat, shipping, at 41s. 6d. ₱ 492 lbs.; 3 cargoes Mediterranean Maize, arrived, at 28s. 9d. ₱ 480 lbs. and 29s. 6d. ₱ 492 lbs.; one cargo Black Sea Maize, arrived, at 29s. 6d. ₱ 492 lbs.; 4,000 quarters Banat Maize, to Trieste, shipping, at 28s. 6d. ₱ 480 lbs.; 5,500 quarters Danubian Maize, on passage, at 30s. ₱ 492 lbs. At our last Tuesday's market, Wheat lost the improvement of the previous Friday, say 2d.@3d. on White, and 1d. ₱ cental on Red. Flour was also the turn lower. Indian Corn—White was unaltered in value, but other sorts were 6d. ₱ quarter cheaper. Oats and Oatmeal were unchanged in value. Beans were 6d.@1s., and Peas 6d. ₱ quarter lower. Dari—A lot was forced off at 21s. ₱ quarter. At our Corn Exchange to-day, Wheat sold slowly at 1d.@2d. ₱ cental under the rates of Tuesday last. Flour was also easier to buy, and slow of sale. Indian Corn met a fair demand at a reduction of 1s. on Mixed and round Yellow, and 6d. ₱ quarter on White. Oats and Oatmeal were nominally unaltered in value; demand slack. Beans were 6d.@1s. ₱ quarter cheaper. Peas in retail demand at late prices. Dari neglected; prices nominal. Millet Seed offered at 23s. ₱ quarter."

Of the Tobacco trade in New-York, in April, Messrs. M. Rader & Son remark as follows:

"We have to record a very active business in Kentucky Tobacco during last month. The demand was general, receiving considerable impetus by parties entering the market early to fill contract orders. The sales come up to 6,000 hhds., of which about 1,800 hhds., including resales, consisting of old stocks, were taken for consumption at 10c.@14c.; the balance for export, chiefly for France, Spain, Bremen, Antwerp, Coast of Africa and some dry parcels for England. Prices ruled very steady; the demand for low grades being very strong; holders of late are trying for an advance, obtained it in some instances, but there is a general impression that with continued heavy receipts they will have to be modified again. For good and fine Leaf, (heavy as well as light,) there is but a moderate inquiry, and stocks already accumulating. With moderate prices, the prospects are quite favorable for a steady and healthy business throughout the season, but it behooves our Western friends to act with caution and moderation. We quote: Common Lugs, 5c.@6¼c.; Good Lugs, 6c.@8c.; Common Leaf, 7½c.@10c.; Medium Leaf, 9c.@12c.; Good Leaf, 11c.@13½c.; Fine Leaf, 13c.@15c.; Selections, 14½c.@16c. ₱ lb. Seedleaf Tobacco—There was considerable activity in this article until the latter part of the month, when business dropped off very suddenly, and the month closed on a very dull market. In Connecticut, the principal inquiry was for old crop—1865 and 1866—which was taken at improved prices, mostly for home trade, they being the only sorts left which could be obtained at reasonable figures. State Seedleaf has moved quicker last month than for some time back, the continued demand for fillers and low grades having stimulated the movement. Pennsylvania and Ohio were comparatively quiet, the small stocks left of these sorts offering very little choice. In the new crops there has been a fair business done, mostly of Ohio—part for export and part for home trade—the quality of this crop being thought by some to be equal to Connecticut, of which latter crop some few sales of fillers and seconds were effected at high rates. In the wrapper way little has taken place here, although we hear of sales made in the country at such high prices that we think it will restrict transactions until late in the season. There have been a few sales made of State, principally for shipping, this being the cheapest sort of the new crops. Pennsylvania remains quiet. The rates asked for new crop Connecticut running lot, is from 30c. to 40c.; for new crop Ohio and Pennsylvania, 20c. to 25c.; New-York State, from 15c. to 20c. The sales are, 900 cases old Connecticut, 8c., 14c., 15c., 18c., 20½c., 22c., 45c.; 350 cases new Connecticut, 11c., 11½c., 28c.; 350 cases old State, 7½c., 9½c., 15c.; 200 cases new State, 7½c., 14c.; 250 cases old Pennsylvania, 8½c., 11½c., 13½c.; 200 cases old Ohio, 11½c., 12c., 16c.; 1,570 cases new Ohio, 12c., 14½c., 18½c., 20c., 22c., 24c. We quote old crop as follows: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 8c.@12½c.; Wrappery lots, 18c.@45c.; Fine Wrappers, 50c.@65c. New-York State Fillers, 7½c.@9c.; average lots, 12c.@22c.; Wrappers, 15c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 7½c.@9c.; average lots, 12c.@20c.; Wrappers, 12½c.@35c. *Havana* Tobacco—Although the transactions in this article have been quite heavy, still prices remain the same, contrary to general expectation, and in some cases holders had to make some slight concession to effect sales. With a revival of our manufacturing interests we think prices will be fully maintained, unless the end of the civil strife on the Island should be near, when, no doubt, prices would recede. The sales are 3,000 bales for consumption, 900 for export, at from $30 to $90 in gold, in bond. 900 were shipped direct. *Yara* Tobacco.—A fair demand existed during the beginning of the month, when some 450 bales were sold at from 90c. @92½c. for average lots; but latterly the inquiry has fallen off, and the market closes dull. We quote as follows: *Havana*—Common, 82½c.@85c.; Good, 85c.@91; Fine, $1 02½@$1 10. *Yara*—I cut, 75c.@80c.; II cut, $1 02½@$1 05; average lot, 85c.@92½c. *Manufactured* Tobacco continued in good request for black work in keeping condition, at prices fully equal to former quotations. Bright work, however, is still of slow sale and without advanced value. Some arrivals of new stock have been offered on the market; but the generally doubtful condition for shipping purposes prevents any sales of consequence. Toward the close of the month the business has been exceedingly inactive, which can be relieved only by additions to the stock on the market of desirable goods. We quote: Black work, Common and Medium, 15c.@18c., in bond; Black work, Good and Fine, 20c.@30c., in bond; Bright work, Common and Medium, 15c.@20c., in bond; Bright work, Good and Fine, 30c.@60c."

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 1.

Before Judge Sutherland.

The People ex rel. Gilbert vs. The Lady Superior of the House of the Good Shepherd.—This matter, which, during the past year, has frequently occupied the attention of the Court, is again the subject of decision. The circumstances of the case are briefly as follows: Mary Ann Smith was placed by her father in charge of the Sisters having control of the House of the Good Shepherd, for the purpose of reformation, he asserting that she was induced to lead a dissolute life. It was claimed by the relator, Gilbert, that, admitting the girl to have been guilty of some mere indiscretions of youth, she had subsequently been converted, renounced the Catholic faith and became an approved member of a Protestant Church; and that the restraint was not in consequence of immoral habits, but as a punishment for or restraint from association with a Protestant denomination.

Judge SUTHERLAND denied the application on the ground that in the affidavit before him he could discover no improper motive in the father's action by which the was placed where she is. From this decision appeal was taken to the General Term, and on argument, affidavits were read tending to contradict the evidence of some of the witnesses on behalf of the respondent, and the General Term, while sustaining the decision of Judge SUTHERLAND on the affidavits before him, directs that, in view of subsequent testimony, the hearing on the motion at Chambers be reopened.

Judge SUTHERLAND now holds, in reference to that decision, that a decision or judgment in a matter of *habeas corpus* cannot be opened; that while the additional affidavits were properly considered by the General Term in forming their judgment as to a rehearing, yet they cannot be properly before him, having been taken before an officer in another State, and that the proper course is for the relator to take out a new writ, if he desires to avail himself of any new testimony, and continue the controversy.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 1.

By Judge Daly.

Christy *vs.* Libby; motion granted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED DURING THE WEEK ENDING MAY 1.

Thomas Garner, John J. Owen, Uriah Hendricks, Elizabeth Coster, Louis Planer, (foreign.)

Letters of administration granted on the estates of William W. Brown, James Edmonds, Isaac V. Wood, William Doughty, John R. Gillespie, Mary Suter, Dorothea G. Kapp, John Krapp, Henry C. Mailler, Emma E. Scribner, Adolph M. Anderson, Anna J. Giles, Betsey Grant, Patrick McCormick, Peter Joostens, Elizabeth L. Summers, Nicholas Miller, Maria Veronica, William V. Wallace, John Gow.

CALENDAR OF CONTESTED ISSUES FOR MAY, 1869, CALENDAR TO BE CALLED TUESDAY, 11TH OF MAY.

No. 1—Administration of goods, &c., of Henry C. Lyon.
No. 2—Will of Lucius Chittenden.
No. 3—Will of Michael Gillen.
No. 4—Will of George Phillip Soder.
No. 5—Administration of goods, &c., of Isabella H. Burchill, *alias* Armstrong.
No. 6—Will of Daniel Kinsman.
No. 7—Letters testamentary estate of Frederick Wm. Dietrich.
No. 8—Will of James Percival.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

Twenty-six cases of assault and battery, fifteen of petit larceny and one of violating the Health law made up the calendar of yesterday, which was numerically respectable, but in all other respects beggarly in the extreme, as very few of the cases developed anything worthy of notice.

AN UNEQUAL COMBAT.

Heyman Abrahams is not, perhaps, an athlete, but he is a full-grown man whose physical powers have not yet been diminished by age, and he appeared as complainant, charging Thomas McNulty and John Downs, two small boys, with assault and battery. Not only are these defendants boys, but McNulty is also a cripple and has that prematurely old face so sadly common with children who must hobble through life upon a crutch. Against these two Abrahams bore voluble and earnest testimony, saying they, with two other boys not arrested, had beaten him and worsted him in the fight. Mrs. Abrahams told how the boys had come in the store to buy candy, how, being noisy, she had turned them out, and how the young savages had begun war, and come off victors until the arrival of the policeman. The boys, through their counsel, declared that they could bring witnesses to prove that they had been first assaulted by the woman, and that throughout the *mêlée* they had only been defending themselves against her and her stalwart husband; but, as these witnesses were not present, the boys were found guilty, and were remanded until Tuesday.

STEALING NEWSPAPERS.

Joseph Malloy was charged with stealing newspapers from the stoops of houses, and a carrier deposed that he had seen the boy following him and taking up the papers as fast as he left them at the doors of his patrons. While the larceny was not denied the boy showed an excellent character, and the theft was claimed to be a mischievous prank, without the intention to commit a crime. He was therefore remanded for further hearing.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Dowling, Justice.

A SMALL BURGLARY.

George Grey, a native of Connecticut, aged 22 and residing at No. 237 East Fourteenth-street, was arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday on a charge of burglary. It appears that the dwelling of Louis and Hannah Melhouse, at No. 61 Bayard-street, was forcibly entered on Friday evening by the prisoner, who only succeeded in stealing two common table knives, a carving knife, a pepper-box and two pair of old gloves, all valued at $1 25. As Officer Clinchy, of the Sixth Ward, found Grey in possession of his plunder, he was fully committed.

INDECENT LITERATURE.

At the suggestion of Capt. John Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, Mr. Anthony Comstock, of No. 269 Broadway, entered the bookstore at No. 57 Centre-street yesterday, and purchased an indecent book from the proprietor, Wm. Simpson, who has been often suspected of dealing in such publications. Simpson was at once arrested, and on being arraigned before the Magistrate was held for trial at Special Sessions.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

BURGLAR FOILED.

Friday night, Jacob W. Bingham, passing the house of Michael Lyons, No. 347 Bowery, saw a man fumbling at the door, who, seeing himself observed, confessed his nefarious purpose by precipitate flight, and further proclaimed his character by dropping a skeleton key as he ran. He was pursued and captured by Officer Boyle, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who found another skeleton key on his person, and to whom he gave his name as George Thomas. The prisoner denied his guilt, but was committed for examination.

A NIGHT ADVENTURE.

Frank D. Slocum, No. 24 West Ninth-street, made oath that about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when he was in Broadway, he was accosted by Richard Carlton and Samuel G. Kee, alias "Clubs," who, pretending to be acquaintances, proceeded to act a friendly part by rifling his pockets, from which they abstracted a pocket-book containing $65 in money and $472 in promissory notes, and also a gold watch worth $175. He states that Carlton was the person who took the articles, and that Kee was acting in concert with him. The story is partly corroborated by Officer Rae, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who arrested the accused, and states that he saw the prisoners accost several persons who were passing through Broadway and afterwards saw Slocum struggling with them and therefore took them in charge. The prisoners denied the charge of highway robbery in the most emphatic terms, but were committed for trial at the General Sessions. The case is interesting from the fact that one of the accused is the celebrated Indian club man, whom nobody believes to have been wittingly concerned in a robbery.

A BURGLAR CAPTURED.

During the night of the 29th of April the house of Isaac Kinsler, No. 258 West Twenty-seventh-street, was entered by burglars, who forced open the front door, and having thus gained access, carried away clothing valued at $187. On the 30th, Officers McCafferty and Butcher, of the Sixteenth Precinct, found one of the stolen coats in the possession of one Thomas Kidd, who was therefore committed upon a charge of burglary.

THE OLD STORY.

John Brien, No. 97 Prince-street, told a story that is dolefully familiar to the ears of justice, when he said that he met one Kitty Williams in the street, that he accompanied her to a private room at No. 34 Greene-street, on the door of which presently came a determined knock, which Kitty declared to be that of her inexorable "friend," and Brien to save his life, was hustled with trembling haste and scant ceremony into the street; gaining which, he, of course, found that in the hullaballoo his pockets had been rifled. Varying only as to names and dates, the Magistrate had heard this story so often that a conclusion was quickly reached, and the scheming Kitty was committed for trial at the General Sessions, and the complainant was sent to the House of Detention to insure his appearance to prosecute her.

ASSAULT WITH A RAZOR.

James Potter and Alexander Stiles were arraigned on a charge of assaulting Thomas Thomas, the former of whom struck him with his fist, and the latter, who was armed with a razor, gave him a terrible gash on the forehead. Thomas being desperately wounded, was unable to appear, and a complaint was therefore made in his behalf by Officer Sip of the Eighth Precinct, who made the arrest. The prisoners were committed to await the result of the injury.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

BAGGAGE ASTRAY.

Friday afternoon, Mary Downs employed a truckman named Michael McDonald to take her trunks, containing apparel valued at $800, from No. 67 East Twelfth-street to No. 404 East Sixteenth-street. The trunks not coming to hand, she reported the matter to Captain Walsh, of the Eleventh Precinct, and Detective McKeever, taking the case, soon found the trunks in the stable of McDonald, and, as one of them was secreted and had been broken open and clothing worth $65 had been removed from it, McDonald was arrested on a charge of grand larceny. Upon being arraigned, he attempted an explanation by saying that he had lost the direction of the place where the trunks were to be taken, and that a man in his employ had broken one of them open. Notwithstanding this plea, he was committed for further hearing.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

A German Nobleman Destroys His Life Because of Weariness and Disappointment.

Another name was yesterday added to the long list of victims to the prevailing suicidal mania, the details of the wretched tragedy being as follows: ROBERT M. HALDENREID is the assumed name of a German nobleman who was born in Leipsic, Saxony, twenty-six years ago, and came to this country during the progress of our recent war, in consequence of a disappointment in his own country in relation to obtaining some position of honor and profit under his sovereign. He immediately entered the United States army, and on all occasions threw himself into peril with the avowed desire to find a soldier's death. As frequently occurs in such cases, HALDENREID's temerity proved his safety, for when the Confederate armies laid down their arms and surrendered their cause, the subject of this sketch found himself a simple citizen, with scarcely a wound to attest his service.

Since then HALDENREID has resided in this City, and being a man of education and refinement, as well as possessing ample resources through remittances from Germany, he soon formed an agreeable circle of acquaintances and friends, who often detected a feeling of sadness in their friend. He was heard to say that he had nothing to live for, though no fear was felt regarding his probable intention to anticipate the course of nature and hasten his own death.

For the past three weeks HALDENREID has occupied a room in the dwelling of Dr. W. PEIPER at No. 7 St. Mark's-place, the other inmates only noticing that he was a very reserved man and of an exceedingly melancholy disposition. Yesterday morning, about 8:30 o'clock, the chambermaid rapped at his door, when the only response she received was a faint cry or groan, which did not alarm her, as she walked down stairs again, intent on the performance of her duties. About two hours after that event Mr. T. BLUMENTHAL, of No. 826 Third-avenue, one of the intimate friends of Mr. HALDENREID, called at the house to visit his friend, and as usual with him, he proceeded at once to the room occupied by HALDENREID. As he failed to elicit any response to his repeated summons he became alarmed, so notified Mrs. PEIPER, when a stepladder was procured and an examination made of the room through the fanlight. HALDENREID was then discovered lying on his bed with his eyes staring open and in an apparently helpless condition. The door was at once forced open, and as Dr. PEIPER happened to be absent at the moment, Dr. BARSTOW was summoned and the usual antidotes for poison administered. This course was deemed necessary, as the physician found two small bottles in the room which had evidently contained laudanum. These efforts were of no avail, however, as death ensued in a few minutes after.

Coroner FLYNN was notified during the afternoon, and on his arrival at the house ordered the removal of the remains to the Morgue, where he will conclude the inquest to-morrow. He also obtained yesterday such evidence as was at hand, when it appeared that the deceased had purchased four ounces of laudanum at the drug store of THOMAS BAILEY, No. 9 Bible House Building, and had evidently swallowed the entire quantity.

The real name of the deceased is only known to one or two of his most intimate friends, who naturally guard the secret with jealous care. HALDENREID was an excellent linguist, being master of six or seven languages, and his social condition being of so agreeable a nature, renders the resort to a suicidal death, one of those mysteries of the human heart which can never be explained to a practical mind. A note in the handwriting of the deceased was found in the room, requesting his friend, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, to take charge of his personal effects.

New Rules for River Pilots.

In view of the number of accidents which have occurred by the collision of vessels during the past few months, the Board of Supervising Inspectors have adopted the following rules for the guidance of pilots:

RULE I.—When steamers are approaching each other, the signal for passing shall be one sound of the steam whistle to keep to the right, and two sounds of the steam whistle to keep to the left. These signals are to be made first by the ascending steamer. If the dangers of navigation, darkness of the night, narrowness of the channel, or any other causes, render it necessary for the descending boat to take the other side, she can do so by making the necessary signals, and the ascending steamer must govern herself accordingly. These signals to be observed by all steamers either day or night.

RULE II.—Should steamers be likely to pass near each other, and these signals should not be made and answered by the time such boats shall have arrived at the distance of 800 yards from each other, the engines of both boats shall be stopped; or should the signal be given and not properly understood from any cause whatever, both boats shall be backed until their headway shall be fully checked, and the engines shall not be again started ahead until the proper signals are made, answered, and understood.

RULE III.—When two boats are about to enter a narrow channel at the same time, the ascending boat shall be stopped below such channel until the descending boat shall have passed through it; but should two boats unavoidably meet in such a channel, then it shall be the duty of the pilot of the ascending boat to make the proper signals, and when answered by the descending boat, to lie as close as possible to the side of the channel the exchange of signals may have determined as allowed by Rule I., and either stop the engines or move them so as only to give the boat steerage way, and the pilot of the descending boat shall cause his boat to be worked slowly until he has passed the ascending boat.

RULE IV.—When a steamer is ascending and running close on a bar or shore, the pilot shall in no case attempt to cross the river when a descending boat shall be so near that it would be possible for a collision to ensue therefrom.

RULE V.—No pilot of a descending steamer shall run down any island chute which is not the usual channel of the river—except such chutes as are designated by these rules, or may hereafter be designated by the Board of Supervising Inspectors.

RULE VI.—When any steamer, whether ascending or descending, is nearing a short bend or point, where, from any cause, a steamer approaching in an opposite direction cannot be seen at a distance of 600 yards, the pilot of such steamer, when he shall have arrived within 600 yards of that bend or point, shall give a signal by one long sound of his steam-whistle as a notice to any steamer that may be approaching; and should there be any approaching steamer within hearing of such signal, it shall be the duty of the pilot thereof to answer such signal by one long sound of his steam-whistle, when both boats shall be navigated with the proper precautions, as required by preceding rules.

RULE VII.—When a steamer is running in a fog or thick weather, it shall be the duty of the pilot to sound his steam-whistle at intervals not exceeding two minutes.

RULE VIII.—Doubts for sake of misunderstanding signals, may be expressed by several short sounds of the whistle in quick succession.

The Wreck of Vessels—Number of Wrecks.

The following table of wrecks of American vessels for the past eleven years may be relied on as accurate, the figures having been obtained from owners and insurance agents interested in the lost vessels:

Year.	No.	Value.
1858	355	$9,637,658
1859, (nine months,)	300	8,380,271
1860, (eleven months,)	405	12,011,050
1861	558	17,367,100
1862	420	12,765,060
1863	459	20,581,500
1864	465	20,449,350
1865	502	23,795,300
1866	571	21,056,100
1867	536	21,742,250
1868, (nine months,)	257	11,866,550
Total, 10 years 5 months	4,828	$198,702,576

These figures are enormous, and if they were accompanied by the numbers of lives lost would be appalling. The average of vessels lost or partly lost, it will be seen, is over thirty-five a month, or one a day; in money, the average loss, nearly $1,500,000 a month, or $50,000 a day. Enormous as this may seem, it is but an insignificant portion of the total casualties of the whole world. In the year 1866, when the total loss of American shipping was 571 vessels, the total casualties of all countries was 11,711. In 1867 our loss was 536 vessels out of a total loss of 12,513 vessels.

National Guard News and Gossip.

The following-named officers were commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard during the two weeks ending April 24:

Second Division—Joseph M. Homiston, Surgeon, original; George C. Hall, Engineer, original; Henry J. Cullen, Jr., Judge-Advocate, original; Henry L. Crawford, Aid-de-camp, (Major,) original; Charles C. Gudlick, Quartermaster, original. First Cavalry Brigade—David Crocker, Commissary of Subsistence, vice William P. Trall, resigned. First Brigade—George O. Starr, Surgeon, vice John W. Greene, declined. Third Brigade—Jas. F. Kilbreth, Judge-Advocate, vice Alonzo G. Fay, resigned. First Regiment of Cavalry—John D. Claussen, Captain, vice Geo. F. Hartman, resigned; Albert Schaf, First Lieutenant, vice John D. Claussen, promoted; Thos. Dow, First Lieutenant, vice Michael J. Dunn, promoted; Michael Gounoude, Second Lieutenant, vice Thomas Dow, promoted. Second Regiment of Cavalry—Peter Schlig, Second Lieutenant, vice Gustavus Fredericks, dismissed. Battalion Washington Grey Cavalry—Charles Fredericks, Second Lieutenant, original. First Regiment of Artillery—Jacob Fuchs, Second Lieutenant, vice Nicholas Henry, resigned. First Regiment of Infantry—Peter J. Martin, Captain, vice H. L. Perley, promoted; William Barthman, Captain, vice G. A. C. Barnett, removed. Eighth Regiment of Infantry—Theophilus J. Gisburn, Captain, vice John P. Durfee, resigned. Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry—Smith H. Wing, Second Lieutenant, vice J. Oscar Voute, resigned. Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry—William C. Besson, Adjutant, vice J. Langdon Ward, retired. Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry—Charles E. Truslow, Second Lieutenant, vice Wm. J. Martin, resigned. Thirty-seventh Regiment of Infantry—Charles H. Leland, Captain, vice Howard Galpin resigned; William H. Carey, First Lieutenant, vice Charles H. Leland, promoted; Alfred P. Vredenburgh, Second Lieutenant, vice Wm. H. Carey, promoted. Forty-seventh Regiment of Infantry—Edward Pendleton, Assistant Surgeon, original. Fifty-first Regiment of Infantry—Frederick Miller, Captain, vice Henry P. Allewelt, resigned; John Maurer, First Lieutenant, vice Frederick Miller, promoted; Martin Lindenmeyer, Second Lieutenant, vice John Maurer, promoted. Fifty-fourth Regiment of Infantry—Thomas L. Grant, First Lieutenant, vice James Haron, resigned. Fifty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—Adam Kramm, Captain, vice J. P. Jantzen, deceased; Charles Ingebrand, Second Lieutenant, vice Louis Starks, removed. Fifty-sixth Regiment of Infantry—John E. Pollard, Captain, original; James W. Page, First Lieutenant, original; Geo. H. Rice, Second Lieutenant, original. Sixty-ninth Regiment of Infantry—Mortimer Sullivan, Second Lieutenant, vice Jno. Stacom, resigned. Ninety-sixth Regiment of Infantry—Friederich Ricke, Second Lieutenant, vice Joseph Pauer, resigned. One Hundred and Sixth Regiment of Infantry—Melvin Alderman, Captain, vice Charles Carr, promoted; Jerry Eddy, Second Lieutenant, vice E. J. Walling, removed.

On Wednesday evening, Captain Thomas Tate, Jr., of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment, entertained his Company and numerous friends in celebration of his recent election to the command of the Company. A snug little collation and an overflowing punch-bowl made the affair an enjoyable one, while speeches from Ex-Captain Wm. J. A. McGrath, Major Camp, Captain Clanranald and other leading officers of the regiment, made the boys feel that their selection of a Captain was a good and fortunate one. Captain Tate has entered vigorously on the duties of his new position.

Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General William De Lacy, commanding the Fourth Regiment Veteran Zouaves, announces in a recent order that to induce deserters to return to their companies, and to save the unpleasantness and consequences of compelling them so to do by Court-martial, he has decided to allow them until the 1st day of June, to report for duty to their respective companies. All who avail themselves of this permission will not be prosecuted for past delinquencies; but all failing to report at the above specified time, will be held accountable to the fullest extent of the law. It is also suggested to company commandants the desirability of canceling all fines and dues unpaid up to May 1, with the exception of the half-yearly regimental assessments, due January 1, 1869, and to hold the men to a strict accountability for all indebtedness they may hereafter incur.

Such measures would seem to be very liberal, though we fear General De Lacy has a difficult task before him. The Fourth Regiment cannot long survive.

The following resignations have been accepted by the Governor up to the 24th ult.: Fifth Brigade—Philip S. Crooke, Brigadier-General, April 20. Eighth Brigade—Sylvester S. Baldwin, Commissary of Subsistence, April 19. Battery B, Tenth Brigade—James E. Curran, Captain, April 14. Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade—J. Styles Amoore, First Lieutenant, April 24. First Regiment of Cavalry—Charles Fassin, Surgeon, April 15; James B. Mackenzie, Second Lieutenant, April 15; Joseph F. Swords, Second Lieutenant, April 15. First Regiment of Infantry—Frederick Kochert, Captain, April 21; Frank M. Clark, First Lieutenant, April 21. Twentieth Regiment of Infantry—James Flynn, Captain, April 22. Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—John Appley, Captain, April 23. Thirty-sixth Regiment of Infantry—Martin H. Westcott, Second Lieutenant, April 16. Fifty-sixth Regiment of Infantry—Cornelius J. Bergen, Captain, April 14.

It will be seen by the list of resignations that Brigadier-General Crooke, of the Fifth Brigade, has retired from service, after thirty years connection with the National Guard. Major-General Woodward, commanding the Second Division, in announcing the fact, expresses his regret that the Division loses the services of an officer who has labored so long and successfully for the advancement of its interests.

On dit that Colonel and Brevet Major Jourdan, of the Thirteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment, has tendered his resignation.

The Forty-seventh Regiment propose to have a full-dress uniform drill and review and civic reception on Thursday evening, the 13th inst., at their armory on Fourth and North Second streets, Brooklyn. The affair will no doubt be a successful one.

There is absolutely nothing doing in the First Division, the season being now at a close.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL!

I. E. WALRAVEN

WILL THIS WEEK REMOVE HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

UPHLOSTERY GOODS,

LACE CURTAINS, AND LINENS, FROM NO. 686 BROADWAY, TO NO. 751 BROADWAY, BELOW 8TH-ST.

OUR UP-TOWN RETAIL BEDDING DEPARTMENT, at No. 555 6th-av., corner 32d-st. OUR DOWN-TOWN RETAIL BEDDING DEPARTMENT, No. 372 Hudson-st., are replete with an assortment of mattresses, pillows, bolsters, made up of every kind of material, from a best hair to a straw mattress. FEATHERS, IRON BEDSTEADS, COTS, SPRING BEDS, BLANKETS, COMFORTERS, SHEETS AND PILLOW SLIPS. N. B.—The wholesale trade supplied from our factory, No. 374 Hudson-st.

G. & S. HEYMAN.

A. T. STEWART & CO. are offering at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES a full line of LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING AND INFANTS' APPAREL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S PIQUE SUITS, DRESSES, BLOUSES, &c. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL, RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, LACES, Extensive assortment at popular prices. NO. 787 BROADWAY, opposite Astor House.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

CORNER BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., HAVE NOW IN STOCK AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF WALKING SUITS IN SILKS, POPLINS, MOHAIRS, AND OTHER DESIRABLE MATERIALS. LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER LINEN MORNING WRAPPERS, EMBROIDERED ROBES. INFANTS' WARDROBES, COMPLETE; ALSO WEDDING OUTFITS. DRESSMAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR CORSET DEPARTMENT. A FULL LINE OF FRENCH-WOVEN CORSETS FROM 80c. TO $6.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER AT RETAIL ON MONDAY, MAY 3, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF **SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS,** IMPORTED, SELECTED AND MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL SALES, AND COMPRISING ALL THE NEWEST DESIGNS AND COLORS IN STRIPES, CHECKS, CHENES AND JASPER, FROM $1 75 UP. PLAIN SILKS IN ALL THE NEW SPRING SHADES AT $2, $2 25, $2 50 AND $2 75. ALSO, A SPLENDID LINE OF BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS FROM $1 75 UP.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

CORNER BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., HAVE NOW TAKEN IN STOCK A FINE ASSORTMENT OF INDIA SHAWLS, LLAMA POINTS, BROCHE AND PAISLEY, SUMMER SHAWLS IN GRENADINE, PLAIN AND FANCY BEREGE; ALSO, FANCY WOOL, FROM $2 50 UP. ALSO, AN ELEGANT LINE OF THREAD LACE SHAWLS, AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

CORNER BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMER, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF LACES AND EMBROIDERIES. BLACK THREAD LACE CAPES AND BARBES, POINT DE ALONSON AND POINT APPLIQUE, BY THE YARD, EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, SETS, COLLARS, &c. ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PARASOL COVERS IN BLACK THREAD POINT DE ALONSON AND POINT APPLIQUE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

CORNER BROADWAY AND 11-ST., are now offering a splendid assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS, POPLINS, MOHAIRS, GRENADINES, JACONETS, ORGANDIES, &c. ALSO, A SPLENDID LINE OF JACONET ROBES AT $4.

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.

A FULL LINE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE TEXTURES IN PLAIN BLACK MATERIALS. ALSO, TRAVELING GOODS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, No. 551 Broadway.

AT GAYNOR'S,

NO. 824 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST. The largest assortment of elegant-fitting French corsets and skirts ever offered in the United States, at 25 per cent. below the cost of importation. THOS. H. GAYNOR, Importer, No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

MILLINERY. A. T. STEWART & CO. Will offer on MONDAY, May 3, A VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c., at popular prices. LADIES' BONNETS AND ROUND HATS TO MATCH SUITS, VERY HANDSOME, FROM $8 TO $10 EACH. Also, A LARGE VARIETY OF PARIS MADE HATS AND ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

ANNOUNCEMENT. TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY. Having disposed of the lease of my store, No. 763 Broadway, and being desirous of retiring from business, but on account of the IMMENSE STOCK OF CORSETS, SKIRTS, &c., on hand, it is impossible to do so at present; therefore, on or before May 1, said stock will be removed to my other store, No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., and I shall also have a branch establishment at No. 763 Broadway, (up stairs,) where ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF CORSETS, SKIRTS, ROBES, and everything connected with the trade, will be offered at prices which will defy competition. A fresh invoice of French corsets has just been received per steamer *Hammonia*, to which we beg leave to call the attention of ladies, as they are the finest goods ever imported into the American market.

THOS. H. GAYNOR, IMPORTER, Nos. 763, 765 and 824 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS FROM AUCTION. ALL THE MOST POPULAR MAKES. SOME ASTONISHING BARGAINS, AT JACKSON'S, No. 551 Broadway.

BOYS' CLOTHING. A. T. STEWART & CO. Will open on MONDAY, May 3, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOYS' CLOTHING, Manufactured from CHOICE AND SELECT STYLES OF CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, &c., AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DRESS GOODS, &c., FROM AUCTION. A. T. STEWART & CO. Will on MONDAY, May 3, LARGELY REPLENISH ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF SILKS AT $1 25 PER YARD AND UPWARD. POPLINS FROM 25c. PER YARD UPWARD. STANDARD PRINTS FROM 12½c. PER YARD UPWARD. EXTRA QUALITY PRINTED PERCALES, PIQUES, &c., &c., AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

PARIS MILLINERY. SUMMER STYLES NOW OPENED. Latest novelties just received per steamer Pereire, NOW ON EXHIBITION. Mme. GALOUPEAU, (Late Mathilde & Co.,) No. 6 Brevoort-place, (10th-st.)

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS. In addition to our large assortment of Fancy and Dry Goods, we are now opening an entire new department, consisting of FANCY WOODEN AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, as follows: WOODEN TABLE-MATS, FANCY WOODEN KNIVES AND FORKS, WOODEN BUTTER DISHES, DO. SALT DISHES, WOODEN CUPS AND DISHES, WOODEN SPOONS, SPICE BOXES AND MATCH SAFES, WOODEN SALAD SPOONS AND FORKS, WOODEN ASPARAGUS DO., TOWEL RACKS, CLOTHES RACKS, BUTTER PRINTS, VEGETABLE SLICES, POTATO MASHERS, Also CAMP CHAIRS, LIBRARY STEPS, BLACKING CASES, LEMON SQUEEZERS, CORK SCREWS, FAMILY SCALES, CARPET STRETCHERS, TOASTING FORKS, COCOA DIPPERS, TOURIST'S POCKET DRINKING CUPS and CANDLESTICKS, COBBLER STRAWS and TOOTH-PICKS, STEAK HAMMERS, LADLES, CASTORS, FEATHER DUSTERS, FANCY PARLOR DO., WINDOW BRUSHES, BLACKING BRUSHES, SCRUB BRUSHES, DUST BRUSHES, FURNITURE BRUSHES, PICTURE BRUSHES, PIANO BRUSHES, BEST ENGLISH TRAYS IN SETS, AMERICAN TRAYS, EGG-BEATERS, EGG-BOILERS, EGG-STANDS, EGG-CUPS, EGG-GLASSES, JELLY-MOULDS, DINNER and TEA BELLS, CHILDREN'S TABLE-TRAYS, CRUMB BRUSHES and PANS, DINING-ROOM AND PARLOR MANTEL CLOCKS, Every style WIRE BIRD-CAGES, GOLD AND SILVER PLATED BIRD-CAGES, BRONZE BIRD-CAGES, CHILDREN'S and DOLLS' CARRIAGES, FLUTING MACHINES, FLUTING IRONS, CRIMPING IRONS, FANCY WIRE-WORK BASKETS, HANGING BASKETS, WIRE GAUZE DISH COVERS, TOILET SETS, BEST MANUFACTURERS of PLATED SILVER WARE, GORHAM COMPANY BEST SOLID SILVER WARE, and a great variety of other articles in this line, AT POPULAR PRICES. R. H. MACY, 14th-st., 6th-av. and 13th-st.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

(LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR,) NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY, Will offer on MONDAY a line of BLACK SILKS at $1 75 per yard and upward, SHAWLS IN ALL THE NEWEST SPRING DESIGNS, WHITE AND COLORED PIQUES AT AUCTION PRICES. NOVELTIES IN CLOTH AND SILK CLOAKS IN THE LATEST STYLES. ALSO, BARGAINS IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, DOYLIES, NAPKINS, TABLE LINENS, TOWELS, TOWELINGS, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING LINENS IN ALL WIDTHS, &c. We call attention to a large and well-assorted stock of HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, GLOVES, RIBBON TRIMMINGS, &c. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock, as we are offering our goods much lower than the usual prices.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

(LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR,) NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY, Invite special attention to a large line of very BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS purchased at Auction, which they are offering AT FROM 25 CENTS TO $1 PER YARD. Also, SUITS OF OUR OWN MAKE AND TO ORDER.

BLACK ALPACAS!!! AND POPLIN ALPACAS!!!

REAL BARGAINS. One Case, 50c.; Worth 70c. One Case, 65c.; Worth 90c. CALL AND SEE THEM AT JACKSON'S, No. 551 Broadway.

CLOAKS, SACQUES. A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on MONDAY, May 3, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PARIS MADE SILK SACQUES—$7 50, $8 50, $10 EACH AND UPWARD. ABOUT ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE. SPRING WALKING SUITS, IN SILK AND WOOL FABRICS, ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS, $10, $15, $18, $20, AND UPWARD. CHILDREN'S SACQUES AND CLOAKS, IN GREAT VARIETY, FROM $3 TO $10 EACH. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A CARD. REMOVAL ON 1ST OF MAY.

MRS. GAYNOR

Will remove her Corset, Skirt and ready-made Muslin, Robes and Skirt business from No. 824 Broadway, corner 12th-st., TO THE OLD STORE, NO. 763 BROADWAY, between 8th and 9th sts. Mrs. GAYNOR has always made **CORSETS A SPECIALTY.** She has for years studied the art of suiting the various styles of ladies' figures, with as various styles of Corsets. Some elegant specimens just received. Ladies requiring an artistic fit should wait. ALSO, she will open some uncommon styles, in White Dresses, Robes, Breakfast Suits, Train Skirts, Walking Skirts, Tournours, Pads, Braces, Supporters, &c., &c. Mrs. GAYNOR'S business has for some time passed out of her management, and she now begs to inform her old patrons and other ladies that she will, with renewed exertions, reopen No. 763 BROADWAY, with an elegant variety of fresh goods and latest styles expressly imported for this opening, and at most reasonable prices.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS. A. T. STEWART & CO. Will offer on MONDAY, MAY 3, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE, $250 EACH—REDUCED FROM $450. INDIA BREAKFAST SHAWLS—ENTIRELY NEW, $30 EACH AND UPWARD. TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF SHAWLS SUITABLE FOR SPRING, AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MRS. ELFORD, FOR MANY YEARS forewoman with James A. Hearn & Son, is now doing business at No. 682 8th-av. Dresses, cloaks, mantillas and riding habits made in the most fashionable styles. Ladies' garments cut and fitted.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WHITEHOUSE & CO., No. 20 William-st., New-York, May 1, 1869. WILLIAM T. PHIPARD HAS THIS day been admitted a partner in our house. WHITEHOUSE & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT HERMAN ROTHSCHILD has withdrawn as partner from the firm of GOEBEL ROTHSCHILD & CO., by mutual consent.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO., No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also, PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by M. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS.
Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on
THE CITY BANK.................. } LONDON.
MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. }
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

MANNING & DE FOREST,
BANKERS, NO. 19 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell all classes of Southern State, railroad and municipal bonds and past due coupons, of which we make a specialty. VIRGINIA Registered Stock, issue of 1866 and 1867. Wanted also SOUTH CAROLINA New Bonds, issue of 1866. LOUISIANA Levee six and eight per cent. Bonds for sale.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
AND
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
NO. 8 PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS,
Issue Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for the use of travelers in all parts of Europe.
Americans can have letters addressed to the care of our Paris house, to be forwarded promptly to destination.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock, noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.
The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 12th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th day of May next.
ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon.
The polls will be open from 12 to 2 o'clock.
The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 12th day of May, both inclusive.
By order of the Board.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD, No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, April 19, 1869.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot eleven bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 69, 73 and 75, of $500 each, and Nos. 310, 486, 500, 505, 561, 748, 763, 808, of $1,000 each, for redemption. By the terms of the Sinking Fund interest thereon will cease May 1, 1869.
The bonds designated will be paid with interest, so far as accrued, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., on presentation and surrender.
ISAAC H. KNOX, } Commissioners.
THEO. ROOSEVELT, }

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 26 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1869.
AT THE REQUEST OF A LARGE number of its bondholders, this Company has opened at its office books for the registering of the First Mortgage Bonds, (Eastern and Western Division.)
Holders of these bonds desiring to have the same registered, must apply between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES L. FROST, President.

OFFICE MOBILE & MONTGOMERY RAILROAD CO., MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 22, 1869.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage eight per cent. bonds of this Company, due May 1, 1869, will be paid, less government tax, on and after that date on presentation at the banking house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
CHARLES T. POLLARD, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of directors of the Rice Manufacturing Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, 10th day of May, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the 30th of April, at 3 P. M., to 11th of May, at 10 A. M.
J. B. NADEAU, Secretary.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company due May 1, will be paid on and after this date (less Government tax) on presentation at the St. Nicholas National Bank.
B. E. SMITH, President.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1869.
COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Preferred First Mortgage Bonds, and coupons of Dubuque and Sioux City Sinking Fund Bonds, due May 1, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY, MEMPHIS, April 23, 1869.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 5th day of May, proximo, on account of dividend payable June 1, 1869.
M. J. WICKES, President.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due May 1, 1869, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York.
L. M. LAWSON, President.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Association will be held at the banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bond Coupons, due 1st May, will be paid at my office, No. 20 Broad-st.
G. E. TAINTOR, Financial Agent.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 24, 1869.
THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1 ON Second Mortgage Bonds Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

APRIL 22, 1869.
THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the New-York Amusement Company are now open at Tammany Hall. Office hours, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—BONDS AND STOCK AND PAST-due Coupons Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company; also, Indianapolis and Cincinnati First Mortgage Bonds; Dayton and Weston, Dayton and Michigan. Highest market price paid by
WM. A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

PHILIPSBURG COAL, IRON AND OIL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders, for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held on THURSDAY, May 6, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Western Hotel, No. 9 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL COLLEGE in the City is now open, day and evening, for all, old and young. Ladies or gentlemen may take private lessons in penmanship at half the former charges. Bookkeeping, &c. Booth's Building, 6th-av. and 23d-st.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

SUMMER SEASON.—LESSONS IN French and painting, in New-York, or its neighborhood, will be given by a professor with the highest recommendations. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 123 Times Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen May 3.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys, Newburg, N. Y. Apply for circular.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, CITY AND country, with reliable information, free for parents, at bookstore, 14 Bond-st. J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, DISENGAGED 1ST of June, desires reengagement as governess or housekeeper; has taken entire charge and taught English and music; can make a bonnet, cloak or dress or perform any household duty. Persons wanting a servant need not address MERIT, Box 120 Times Office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHing music, French, Latin and English desires an engagement as resident teacher; is a good pianist; speaks French well; references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 Post Office, New-York.

SAFES.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—A LARGE ASsortment of both new and second-hand safes for sale cheap at No. 45 Cortlandt-st., next door to Merchants' Hotel.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE THREE AND ONE FOUR-story first-class high-stoop house on 33d-st., between 5th and 7th avs., doors, parlor trimmings and stairs black walnut; plated furniture, &c.; complete. Apply on the premises of WAITE & BENJAMIN.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF VILLA PLATS AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Embraced in a tract of about thirty-two acres, grandly situated, with commanding views in the most healthy and progressive section of the State.
The property is located next south to the celebrated "Dodd property," within thirteen miles of New-York City Hall, less than one mile from present railroad depot, and half mile from projected railroad from New-York to Montclair, on the Bloomfield and Paterson road, Essex-st., and also nearly bounded on west by telegraph road.
The contemplated railroad from Newark to Paterson and north goes through the centre of this property, and the horse railroad from Newark to Stonehouse Plains, along its easterly boundary.
On the property is a fine, modern built house, 2½ stories; 8 rooms; 22x30; wing, 18x18; and extension, 18x24, barns and outbuildings.
Also, four and a half acres wood, one acre quince, and an abundance of apple, pear and cherry trees, and berry bushes and grapevines, with an excellent spring and ever living brook coursing through a portion of the land.
The whole tract, embracing buildings, will be sold at a very reasonable and investing price, on easy terms, with possession on purchase; title perfect. Further particulars, survey, &c., by W. H. HARRIS & CO., No. 21 Wall-st., New-York City, or opposite depot, Montclair, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RIDGEfield, Conn., a large double house, fifty feet front, Mansard roof, piazza all around, fine shade trees, with twelve acres of land, in the centre of the village.
Also, an Elizabethan cottage, with four acres of land. This cottage is of recent construction and with modern improvements.
The village of Ridgefield is considered one of the most beautiful in New-England. It is situated on a ridge of land 800 feet above tide-water, and possesses all the advantages of more inland places in the purity of the atmosphere and dryness of the climate. The heat is tempered by a cool breeze consequent upon its elevated position.
Its contiguity to New-York offers great advantages to persons desiring a pleasant Summer residence.
Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 37 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a neat cottage, ten rooms, eligibly situated in the beautiful village of Woodside, N. J.; time, one hour from New-York City Hall; an acre and a quarter of grounds, fine lawn, variety of small fruits, stable, &c.; prefer to lease for a term of years to an approved tenant. For full information address ROBT. CUNNINGTON, book-store No. 41 Park-row, or C. C. HINE, Esq., office of *Insurance Monitor*, Howard Building, No. 176 Broadway.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY AT A BARgain.—One of the best finished mansions in the vicinity of New-York, one hour and a quarter from Pavonia ferry; commutation 23 cents per day by Erie Railroad; all trains stop at station; 30 acres of land highly cultivated, 13 acres of choice fruits, conservatory heated by steam, hot and cold water throughout the house; house, 70x100, two and a half stories high, richly frescoed. For terms, apply to JOHN MACK, No. 27 Howard-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—AT MADISON, N. J., A FINE country place, with 4½ acres; the house is large, with conservatory attached, with all the modern improvements; carriage and ice-house, &c.; fine ornamental grounds, with abundance of shade and fruit trees; price reasonable. Photograph of place can be seen, with full description, at WM. PHYFE'S, No. 43 West 13th-st.

$6,500 FOR A SPLENDID COUNtry home in Mamaroneck, near depot; a large house, ten rooms, with carriage-house, all in complete order; one acre of land; plenty of fruit and shade trees; good location; should be seen to be appreciated; immediate possession; terms to suit. Apply to owner, S. A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st.

FOR SALE LOW—FARM OF 3 ACRES, one mile north of Petersburg, on the Richmond Turnpike and Railroad, with fine residence and outhouses; will be sold at less than cost of buildings. Apply for particulars to VAN BRUNT & SLAGHT, No. 103 Maiden-lane, corner of South-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE FINEST LOcations at Elizabeth, N. J., a house containing ten rooms, marble mantels, gas, hot and cold water, bathroom, &c.; lot 36x176½ on paved street; no assessments; eight minutes' walk from depot; price $9,000; part cash. For particulars address C., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., neatly-furnished cottage and lot, (47 feet by 132 feet 10 inches;) a little gem. Inquire of J. P. ROBINSON, New-Rochelle, N. Y., and at No. 52 Wall-st., Room No. 22, New-York City.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGE AND stable for sale; entirely furnished and upon the sea shore; desirable in every respect for a first-class purchaser; terms liberal. LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 53 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE with four lots of ground, with all modern improvements, for sale; $10,000; rent, $800. Apply to J. B. HOLLINGSWORTH, Astoria, L. I.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT LUZERNE, N. Y., HAZELWOOD cottage, furnished, to let for the Summer; 13 rooms; also boat, boat-house, and two acres of ground, in lawn, extending down to the Lake Shore; price $500; also ice, garden, and servants if desired; access by railroad from Saratoga 20 miles. The place is well known and affords exquisite views of water and mountain scenery.
Refer to Mr. WM. F. MOTT, No. 11 Broad-st., or to Mr. ADAMS, Westmoreland Hotel, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av., who has photograph of the same, or by letter to B. C. BUTLER, No. 53 Columbia-st., Albany.

TO LET FURNISHED—FOR THE season or by the year, at Uniontown, N. J., on the New-Jersey Railroad, 22 miles from the City, a beautiful country residence, on high rolling ground; very healthy; the best of water; no mosquitoes; over 100 acres of cultivated land; large new dwelling; horses, carriages, cows; ice-house filled; garden, fruit trees, stables. For particulars inquire of J. D. GILMOR, No. 205 Greenwich-st.

TO RENT FOR THE SEASON—PLUM POINT.—An elegant country seat on the Hudson, 2½ miles above Cornwall Landing. A large, fine house, furnished; stables, garden, ice and fruit; the place is beautifully wooded; a large and retired river front; superb views and extensive pleasure grounds. Apply to W. M. VERPLANCK, No. 5 Park-place, HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or on the premises to P. A. VERPLANCK.

TO LET—ELEGANT SUBURBAN MANsion; to rent either for the Summer or one year; situated on Crescent-av., South Bergen, being a first-class house, Italian style, with modern improvements; 14 rooms and good cellar; one acre of ground, handsomely laid out; trees, flowers and shrubbery. Inquire on the premises, or of C. S. HUNTOON, No. 16 Chambers-st.

NEWBURG.—TO LEASE, FROM ONE TO three years, a furnished house, with twenty-four acres of land, well laid out and in good order; a fine vegetable and fruit garden; carriage-house, stable, &c.; an excellent neighborhood; one and a half miles north of the steamboat landing. Apply to
WALTER BROWN, No. 26 Park-place.

TO LET—TWO BEAUTIFUL COTTAGES AT English Neighborhood, N. J., with large gardens, fruit trees, &c., &c., within five minutes' walk of depot of Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, only thirty minutes from foot of Chambers-st. Rent to acceptable tenants low. Inquire of D. McDONALD, on the premises, or of C. D. PRATT, No. 56 John-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of house No. 3 East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the principal ferries; gas, hot and cold water and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—ON CASTLETON HILL, NORTH shore, Staten Island, a short distance from Factoryville Landing, an elegant house, with all the modern improvements, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country; stages pass the door. Apply to JOHN McDONALD, No. 3 Battery-place.

TO LET—THE HIGH-STOOP HOUSE NO. 438 West 22d-st., containing 14 rooms, and replete with every convenience that can be desired; size of house 22x48; lot 22x98 feet; painted throughout if desired. Apply to A. R. CUSHMAN, No. 122 9th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

TO LET—HOUSE CONTAINING FIVE rooms and cellar, within three minutes' walk of depot of Northern Railroad, at English Neighborhood, N. J. Rent, $250. Apply to TRUSDELL & CRANE, corner of Newark and Hudson sts., Hoboken, N. J., near the ferry.

THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house, cheap to good tenant, Willoughby-av., corner Carlton-av., one block from Fortgreen Park. Inquire on the premises, or of JOSHUA BARNES, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

TO RENT FURNISHED—A FINE COUNtry house, most desirably situated on the south side of Long Island; good stabling for horses. For further particulars apply to A. S. JONES, farmer, on the adjoining place, Bay Shore, L. I.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, TWO MODern houses, adjoining, each 9 rooms, 5 minutes' walk from station; good garden; fine views; excellent neighborhood; rent $600 each. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, or Orange.

TO RENT—AT ORANGE, N. J., A LARGE furnished house within ten minutes' walk of the station, containing 13 rooms, gas, range, &c.; rent low to a good tenant; possession immediately. Apply to A. BRADSHAW, No. 22 Water-st.

RYE, N. Y.—TO LET, UNFURNISHED, A large double house, within five minutes' walk of the depot, with garden, stable and carriage-house; rent $500. Apply to C. PARK, No. 323 Broadway.

TO LET—ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, near 162d-st., large house and about 20 acres of land; terms moderate. Apply to AUGT. LIMBERT, No. 21 Nassau-st.

TO LET—HOUSE IN FLUSHING; 11 ROOMS, large garden abundantly fruited, excellent surroundings; near depot; rent $450.
JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 26 Pine-st.

THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, new; all improvements; fifteen minutes from ferry; rent $1,200 to good tenant. JOSHUA BARNES, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

RENT REDUCED.—ELEGANT HOUSES and handsome floors, to let cheap by D. W. C. LANGLEY, No. 621 6th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARPET PAPER.
A prepared paper to put under carpets, one and a quarter yards wide, SOFT and THICK, and only FIVE CENTS per yard.
MANAHAN & MILLER,
No. 30 Spruce-st., New-York.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGgage, TRUNKS OR OTHER PROPERTY.—Separate compartments, all sizes; goods taken up on elevators; porters, truckmen, &c., on hand. H. G. HAEGER, No. 330 West 34th-st., corner 9th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Unreserved Sale at Auction.
JAMES M. MILLER
WILL SELL ON
WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, MONDAY, MAY 10,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 12,
At Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 M.
450 CHOICE LOTS,
FRONTING 2,200 FEET ON
CENTRAL - AVENUE.
Part of the estate of LORING ANDREWS, Esq.
SALE PEREMPTORY; every lot to be sold to the highest bidder, without reservation.
This beautiful property must be seen to be appreciated. Fifty per cent. of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.
Maps and pamphlets containing full particulars, and tickets for the trip, free, can be had by applying to the auctioneer, No. 29 Pine-st.
BY FAR THE HANDSOMEST PROPERTY YET OFFERED AT AUCTION on Central-av., and
NO FANCY PRICES EXPECTED

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT VILLA PLOTS
At Montclair, N. J.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1869, at 12½ o'clock, on the premises, 154 plots of ground at MONTCLAIR, N. J., on the TELEGRAPH ROAD, and on the PATERSON AND BLOOMFIELD ROAD, intersected by wide avenues, beautifully situated about 400 feet above tidewater, one mile from the depot, and half a mile from the line of the projected New-York and Montclair Railway; 13 miles from the City Hall, New-York; 20 minutes' ride from Newark; commands a fine view of the lovely country lying between the Orange Mountains and the Palisades. It is believed to be one of the healthiest and most attractive spots in this vicinity. Formerly known as the "Dodd Farm." Sale peremptory. Title perfect, coming from Messrs. Hening & Pearce.
Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps of the property can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., or of S. W. Tubbs, No. 71 Broadway.
Tickets will be furnished for a special train to leave foot of Barclay and Christopher sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. on the day of sale.
N. B.—Carriages will be in attendance at the depot at Montclair on the arrival of the train. Lunch will be in readiness on the ground.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
SPLENDID
RUTHERFORD PARK LOTS
CLOSING SALE OF THE CORDTS PROPERTY.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 10, at 1 P. M., the beautiful property at Rutherford Park, belonging to Messrs. E. D. & M. H. Cordts, and sold to divide interests. Maps and free passes at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, MAY 4, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, VALUABLE PROPERTY IN TWENTY-SECOND WARD, SUITABLE FOR BREWERY OR MANUFACTURING.
54TH-ST.—Three lots and two-story brick building, 50x60, formerly United States bonded warehouse; iron shutters and fireproof; is of great thickness and solidity; easily altered to tenement-house.
55TH-ST.—Immediately in rear of the above, two-story and basement brick building, 42x76, containing two main lines of shafting, 128 horse-power boiler, 40 horse-power engine, brick chimney 120 feet high; also, two small brick buildings adjoining. For a brewery, or any manufacturing business requiring great strength, the above property is unusually well adapted. Possession immediately; 60 per cent. on mortgage. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT REAL ESTATE SALE.
PROSPECT PARK AND VICINITY, EAST NEW-YORK, WESTCHESTER.
Large and peremptory sale, by order of administrator and trustee, of valuable property on Prospect Park, Flatbush turnpike and Catharine-st., Vernon and Bedford avs., Prospect, Lott, Clinton, Franklin and Clove sts., Flatbush; Carlton-av., Dean, Bergen and Wyckoff sts., Brooklyn. Also, property at East New-York and Jamaica, Long Island, and Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, N. Y. Late the property of John A. Willink, Esq., late of Flatbush, Long Island.
SALE TO BE CONTINUED TILL THE WHOLE IS DISPOSED OF.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 12, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
Under the direction of Edward Whitehouse, Esq., administrator and trustee, with the will annexed, of John A. Willink, deceased.
PROSPECT PARK.—The mansion formerly occupied by John A. Willink, and several acres of land adjoining Prospect Park, known as "Blemen Heuvel." The most desirable property on the Park for a gentleman's residence, with ample space for a number of villa sites; shade and ornamental trees, and choice shrubs of full growth.
Also, a small triangular plot near the above.
FLATBUSH TURNPIKE AND CATHARINE-ST.—32 lots, situate on said streets, opposite "Blemen Heuvel."
VERNON AND BEDFORD AVS., PROSPECT, LOTT, CLINTON, FRANKLIN AND CLOVE STS.—46 sections, comprising about 40 acres, situate on above streets, near the residence of the late Dr. Adrian Vanderveer, Flatbush.
CARLTON-AV., DEAN AND BERGEN STS.—19 lots on the above streets, being part of Parmentier's Garden, Brooklyn.
Thirty-four lots at East New-York, town of New-Lotts.
Thirty-three lots at Jamaica, Long Island.
Five lots at Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, New-York.
Maps of the property and full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., or of
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Esq.,
Administrator and Trustee, No. 29 William-st.
JAS. H. STORRS, Attorney and Counsel for Administrator and Trustee,
at the office of Messrs. Storrs and Sedgwick,
No. 34 Wall-st.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.—PEREMPTORY sale of valuable improved real estate in the City of Brooklyn, to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, 6th day of May, at 12 o'clock, by LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, Auctioneers, at the City Salesroom, (Phenix Building,) No. 3 Court-st., in said city: That very desirable corner property, 40x85, with the improvements thereon, corner of Broadway and Bartlett-st.; also that very desirable dwelling-house and lot known as No. 119 Pacific-st., in said city.
Sale peremptory. Terms on day of sale.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, No. 11 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, MAY 4, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
FORDHAM PROPERTY.
15 lots of land west side of Cole-av.
12 lots of land east side of Cole-av.
11 lots of land east side of Kingsbridge Road. The property is well located, on high ground, with splendid view of the surrounding country, where costly improvements are almost daily being made, within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad depot at Fordham, where trains leave every hour in the day for the City; also, five minutes' walk of horse cars to the 3d-av. Bridge and Harlem cars on the 3d-av. to the Astor House; sold to the highest bidder without reserve; 50 per cent. on bond and mortgage, 1, 3 or 5 years.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 12, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, an elegant modern-built country seat at Huntington, L. I., with three acres of ground under a perfect state of cultivation, with choice fruits, &c. Maps and photographic views at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
THURSDAY, MAY 6, AT 12 M., AT the Exchange Salesroom:
VALUABLE LOTS ON MADISON-AV. AND ON 116TH-ST., SOLD ON ACCOUNT OF OWNER'S GOING ABROAD.
MADISON-AV.—Eight lots on west side of Madison-av., forming the entire front, between 100th and 101st sts., each 25x95.
116TH-ST.—Four lots north side, commencing 110 feet east 5th-av., each 25x100. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.
COMMODIOUS, WELL-LIGHTED,
WELL-VENTILATED,
OFFICES,
LARGE AND SMALL, SINGLE OR EN SUITE.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES, AT
NO. 184 DUANE-ST.

OFFICES TO LET.—A SUITE OF THREE pleasant, light, airy offices and upper floor of No. 254 Broadway, opposite the City Hall, to let at $1,600 per annum for the three; also, two offices on the third floor and one on fourth floor. Apply to Home Life Insurance Company, No. 258 Broadway.

OFFICE TO LET—A FINE BASEMENT office, Broadway, corner of Cedar-st., under Home Insurance Company. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway.

LAW OFFICES, WITH USE OF LIbrary, part of a suite, No. 183 Broadway, to let; fine, light, airy rooms; entrance on John-st. and Broadway. D. IRA BAKER, No. 183 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, separately or together, the new six-story buildings Nos. 226 to 232 Canal-st., communicating. Inquire of JOHN R. GRAHAM, No. 176 Centre-st.

BROADWAY.—TO LET, SECOND FLOORS, 4 rooms, over Nos. 634 and 636 Broadway. Apply to CALVIN WITTY, No. 636 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL-lighted rooms and basements, 22x50. Apply to MORRIS & MILLER, No. 229 East 41st-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place; three offices on third floor. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET.—Stores and lofts Nos. 476 and 488 Broadway. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO RENT AT Nos. 12 and 14 Cliff-st., near John-st. Apply to GEORGE G. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NO. 114 Cliff-st.; good light; moderate rent.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD, PLAIN, convenient house, with a well-stocked fruit garden, and a little land, about ten to fifteen miles from the City Hall. Address R. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office, stating price and full particulars.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
SUPERB PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS,
RICH AUBUSSON AND VELVET CARPETS,
ELEGANT CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction TUESDAY, May 4, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 65 East 12th-st., near Broadway, all the elegant rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, in good condition; fine spring and hair mattresses, and all the furniture of the house.
Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.; Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway.
VERY IMPORTANT SALE OF CHOICE AND VALUABLE WORKS OF ART, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN, THE PROPERTY OF A WELL-KNOWN CONNOISSEUR, COMPRISING ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND VARIED ASSEMBLAGES OF MODERN PAINTINGS OFFERED AT PUBLIC SALE IN MANY YEARS.
HENRY D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, May 4 and 5, at their Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway, a very valuable collection of Works of Art of the American, French, English, Flemish and Dusseldorf schools, embracing, among others, beautiful expressions of the following highly-distinguished and favorite artists, viz.:

Bierstadt,	Waldemuller,	Lambinet,
Wm. Hart,	Robie,	Landelle,
Beard,	Ad. Schreyer,	Willems,
Bellows,	Schlesinger,	Brillouin,
Bristol,	Escosura,	Vallerio,
A. F. Tait,	Verboeckhoven,	Hamman,
Inness,	Herzog,	Castan,
Colman,	Antigna,	Bakkerkorff,
G. H. Hall,	Fauvelet,	Fichel,
Parton,	Diehl,	Hoguet,
Sonntag,	Meyer von Bremen,	Plassan,
Lewis,		Ten Kate,
Nicholson,	H. Ronner,	De Dreux,
Nehlig,	Seignac,	Cassado,
Hays,	Carl Hubner,	Verlat,
Barland,	Jul. Hubner,	Toussaint,
Jacobson,	Schloesser,	Boichard,
Bakalowicz,	Leray,	Kuwasseg,
Bosch.		

The above are now on exhibition free, day and evening.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL on MONDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the French Chemical Dye Works, No. 137 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, all the materials, stock, &c., consisting of cauldrons and furnaces, from 40 to 200 gallons, ten large tubs, tubs with condensing worms, Fairbanks' platform scales, great lot of steam pipes, glass funnels, iron tools, &c., &c.
TUESDAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 5 East 12th-st., all the elegant furniture.
TUESDAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., furniture.
WEDNESDAY, May 5, at 10½ o'clock, at Brooks' restaurant, No. 9 Broad-st.
WEDNESDAY, May 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., great sale of books.
THURSDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., household furniture.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL on MONDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 421 4th-av., genteel household furniture, Brussels carpets, mirrors, black-walnut bedroom furniture, camel hair mattresses, pillows, bolsters, bookcase, wardrobes, black-walnut dining-room furniture, buffets, chairs, lounges, crockery, glass ware, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, fancy goods, dress trimming, laces, ribbons, woolen shawls, &c., in the store.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL on THURSDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salesroom in our Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., an elegant assortment of household furniture. Parties having furniture to dispose of can have their articles displayed to good advantage by contributing to this sale.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL on TUESDAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., thirty velocipedes of the latest style and finish.

AUCTION NOTICE.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, AUCTIONEERS, have removed from No. 90 Liberty-st. to the SPACIOUS STORES NO. 95 CHAMBERS-ST., and EXTENDING THROUGH TO NO. 77 READE-ST., at which fine location they will carry on the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, affording unusual facilities for the disposal of furniture, fancy goods and other personal property. Sales of stock and merchandise at the stores of owners and household furniture sales at PRIVATE RESIDENCES attended to promptly and satisfactorily, as usual for 22 years past. SALES OF PAINTINGS AND ART at their GALLERIES, NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 12TH-ST.
HENRY H. LEEDS.
ALLAN B. MINER.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.
Clinton Hall, Astor-Place, Book Salesrooms and Art Galleries—Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co.
MONDAY, May 3, and two following evenings, at 7½ o'clock,
LARGE AND SELECT PRIVATE LIBRARY,
The property of a well-known gentleman of the City. More than 2,000 volumes, and comprising a very elegant collection of books, the best English and American editions of standard works, many in fine bindings; also many scarce books, elegantly illustrated books, &c. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.
SATURDAY, 8th, sale of a private library. Catalogues ready.
TUESDAY, 11th, and following evening, sale of a private library. Catalogues ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
On MONDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 18 East 14th-st., consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suites in crimson plush, rosewood mahogany-top centre tables, crimson figured brocatel window curtains and cornices, window shades, oil paintings and engravings, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c., black-walnut and oak bookcases, mahogany extension tables, mahogany chairs in haircloth, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE:
MONDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 18 West 14th-st.
Full particulars of the above sales will be given in due time.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl, a situation as nurse or seamstress; competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; is willing to travel with a lady; no objection to the country; reference from present employer. Address H. A. V., P. O. Box No. 3,417.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has lived with some of the best families in the City; has years of references; country preferred. Call at No. 5 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MONTHLY nurse; best medical and private references. Call in the Repository, No. 143 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A SMART BUSINESS WOman, to go with a family to San Francisco; can fill any position. Call at No. 143 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

WET NURSES AND SICK NURSES, both male and female, with reference and experience, constantly to be found at LOUIS and Mrs. HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, No. 5 6th-st., third house from Bowery.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man of sober habits, a situation as janitor in a place of business or take charge of offices; will keep the place in good order; the best of City reference from his last employer. Call for three days, from 9 to 11 A. M., and from 1 to 4 P. M., or address No. 336 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY RELIAble gentleman, with best City references and security, any respectable situation in-doors or out, except regular book-keeping; is faithful and assiduous to his duties. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young man; is willing to make himself generally useful; best of reference from last employers. Address J. M., in care of seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, a married man without family, a Protestant, who thoroughly understand his business; has lived seven years with his present employer. Apply at No. 275 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man, single, Englishman; thoroughly understands the care and management of road horses; can give the best of references. Call on or address E. C., at private stables, No. 123 West 38th-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WET NURSE WANTED—FOR A BABY five months old; a respectable American, German or English woman may apply immediately at No. 95 West Warren-st., Brooklyn. Wages, $27 a month; and a good home.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.
SUN BUILDING,
(PRINTING-HOUSE-SQUARE,) OPPOSITE CITY HALL.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
German and French spoken.
Deposits of One Dollar, or less, received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,011,234 16.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE RATHBONE Oil Tract Company have this day declared a dividend of Seven Cents a share, payable May 5, at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed April 30, and reopened May 6.
A. L. PURVES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, 24th April, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack
Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 3,
will be produced for the first time, the exquisitely beautiful comedy of
CASTE,
by T. W. Robertson, Esq. The play will be produced with NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, and a distribution of characters including the principal members of this company.
Box book open six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
FIRST
MATINEE MATINEE
of
CASTE,
SATURDAY, MAY 8.
Doors open at 1½; commence at 2.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

STEINWAY HALL—THIS (SUNDAY,)
POSITIVELY LAST EVENING PERFORMANCE
OF
G. ROSSINI'S IMMORTAL WORK,
MESSE SOLENNELLE,
MESSE SOLENNELLE.
With
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Mme. TESTA, Sigs. BOETTI and ANTONUCCI, &c.
Powerful chorus and increased orchestra.
Admission, $1; reserved seats 50c. extra.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The box office at the Hall will be open during this day (Sunday) from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the sale of secured seats and tickets.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—KELLOGG.
First performance in Brooklyn of Rossini's
MESSE SOLENNELLE,
THURSDAY, May 6, 1869.
Seats at the Academy, Brooklyn, and No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—BEGINS AT 8.
(Late Pike's, Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.)
Jas. Fisk, Jr...Proprietor | C. W. Tayleure...Manager
GENERAL ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
SHAKESPEARE'S { Last nights of / Last nights of / Last nights of } MASTERPIECE
THE EXQUISITE FAIRY ROMANCE, THE
TEMPEST. TEMPEST. TEMPEST. | E. L. DAVENPORT as PROSPERO. | TEMPEST. TEMPEST. TEMPEST.
This magnificent production, which will henceforth be memorable in dramatic annals as one of the most chaste and brilliant pageants ever given to the stage, must be withdrawn at the close of its sixth week, to give place to Sardou's great dramatic triumph, Patrie.
Mr. FRANK MAYO..........as..........FERDINAND
THE THRILLING SHIP SCENE AT 8,
In which the awful terrors of a storm at sea and the foundering of a ship are depicted with wonderful power and fidelity.
THE GREAT MORLACCHI BALLET TROUPE.
LAST TEMPEST MATINEE—Saturday, May 8.
LAST NIGHT OF TEMPEST—Saturday, May 8.
In rehearsal, Sardou's grand heroic and historic play,
PATRIE.
Box sheet for Patrie opens Friday, May 7.

THE OPENING OF THE
NEW-YORK
VELOCIPEDE ACADEMY,
Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-st., near Bleecker,
will take place on
THURSDAY, May 6, 1869,
on which occasion some of the most expert riding may be witnessed. A fine band of music will be present, and altogether the display will be one of a kind seldom witnessed in the Velocipede line. Admission 50 cents.

OPENING OF CENTRAL PARK GARDEN
FOR THE SUMMER SEASON,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1869.
THEODORE THOMAS,
with his
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA,
will recommence his series of
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 12,
at the above-named elegant and fashionable Summer resort, which is being enlarged and greatly improved for the Summer season.

GRAND FAIR AT APOLLO HALL, corner Broadway and 28th-st., for the relief of the sick and wounded of the patriot army of Cuba, commencing on TUESDAY, 27th inst., at 7 P. M., under the auspices of the Junta Patriotica de Cubanas in New-York. Open from 12 M. until 10 P. M. Admission, 25c.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, July 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. H. VAN SICE..........May 6
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE..........May 13
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) May 20
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN..........May 5
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS..........May 29
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE..Saturday, May 8.
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAIL...Saturday, May 15.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS,
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain ADAMS, THURSDAY, May 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 27, 1869.
THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale the iron prize steamer MEMPHIS as she now lies at the U. S. Navy-yard, New-York, on the 8th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.
The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the commandant of that yard.
The whole amount of the purchase money must be paid at the time of the adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within ten days from the day of sale.
A. E. BORIE,
Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMBOATING ON HARLEM RIVER.
The Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Navigation Company will, as usual, commence running the TIGER LILY on SATURDAY, May 1, from their new wharf, Harlem, southeast side of the iron bridge at the end of 3d-av., making this year an additional landing at Carmansville.
D. D. INSLEE,
Assistant Superintendent.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unsurpassed for speed and comfort. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove, barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WILLIAM J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds. For particulars of days apply early at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1869.
STEAMER ARMENIA WILL COMmence running in place of steamer MARY POWELL, SATURDAY, May 1, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot of Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30. The POWELL will occupy the route as soon as refitted.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Commutation tickets $30 for 3 months. Packages of tickets and transient fares greatly reduced. A morning boat from N. Y. will be put on early in June.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 27th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 27th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and intermediate landings, daily, at 3:30, 4 and 4:30 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier No. 35 North River. Office on Pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 2:45, and 34th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

YONKERS FERRY WILL LEAVE from Franklin-st., Pier No. 35, on MAY 1, at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

SERIES OF
Grand Concerts
FOR 1869 BY
DODWORTH'S
BRASS, STRING AND REED
BANDS
Will be given EVERY EVENING on board the world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
leaving Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., DAILY AT 5 P. M.
FOR BOSTON,
VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
The Brass Band will play a selection of the most popular music for one hour before leaving the dock, and on their passage from the stream to the Sound.
IN THE EVENING,
A
PROMENADE CONCERT
by the
REED AND STRING BANDS,
with the following
PROGRAMME:
STEAMER BRISTOL,
MONDAY MAY 3, 1869.
1. GRAND MARCH, "OURS"..........L. WALLACK
2. LES LANCIERS, "ROSEDALE"..........STRAUSS
3. VALSE, "LA PERICHOLE"..........OFFENBACH
4. GALOP, "BRISTOL"..........DODWORTH
5. FANTASIE, "SWEET SPIRITS, HEAR MY PRAYER."
CORNET OBLIGATO.
6. POLKA, "GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT"..........OFFENBACH
7. QUADRILLE, "AFTER DARK"....WIEGAND
8. GRAND FINALE, (NATIONAL AIRS.)

PROGRAMME:
STEAMER PROVIDENCE,
TUESDAY, May 4.
1. MARCH, "PROVIDENCE"..........DODWORTH.
2. SONG, "SLEEP WELL"..........ABT.
3. GALOP, "BELLE HELENE"....OFFENBACH.
4. WALTZ, "HYDROPATH"..........GUNGL.
5. ARIA, "SOLDIER'S FAREWELL"....NEINGARTEN.
6. SELECTION FROM "LA GRANDE DUCHESSE"..........OFFENBACH.
7. "BILSE" POLKA
CORNET OBLIGATO..........FARLOW.
8. "COLUMBANUS" GALOP..........FARLOW.

The management being determined that nothing in the mode of transportation of first-class passengers shall surpass THIS LINE, on a scale of grandeur and magnificence, adds this most expensive attraction and novelty, the engagement of the FIRST ORCHESTRA of the country—the Dodworths—which will be attached to each steamer on its passage.
JAMES FISK, Jr.,
Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
M. R. SIMONS, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
OF
RISLEY'S ORIGINAL
JAPANESE,
JAPANESE,
JAPANESE,
with
LITTLE ALL RIGHT
and the whole of the
GREAT YEDDO TROUPE.
GREAT YEDDO TROUPE.
MATINEE
WEDNESDAY.

MME. VARIAN HOFFMAN'S
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
AT APOLLO HALL,
May 5, 1869.
A host of talent have volunteered.
Tickets, $1.

GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.
IRVING HALL,
MONDAY, MAY 3,
AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
EDWARD DANIELS vs. HENRY RHINES.
EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
MELVIN FOSTER vs. WM. GOLDTHWAIT.
Admission..........50 cents
Season tickets..........$5
SEATS RESERVED FOR LADIES.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.,
NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
THE 44TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.
Terms for the month of June, $3 50 per day, or $21 per week.
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL.
This magnificent Summer resort, located upon the beautiful grounds of Rutherfurd Park, N. J., with mountain, river and forest scenery unsurpassed, and only nine miles (or thirty-five minutes) from New-York City, on the line of the Erie Railway, will be opened for guests, permanent and transient, on the 15th of May.
The hotel and furniture are new and first-class in every particular. Its location upon the banks of the Passaic River affords a beautiful water frontage, fine drives, delightful scenery, fishing and boating. The health of this place is unsurpassed.
The proprietor having made extensive arrangements for the comfort of the guests of the hotel, is now prepared to make engagements for the season upon very moderate terms.
Applications may be made at No. 76 South-st., or at the hotel.
THOMAS F. WELLS, Proprietor,
Late of St. James Hotel, New-York.

HEATH HOUSE,
Schooley's Mountain Springs, New-Jersey.
Open on the 1st of June. One cottage with nine rooms to let. For further particulars address
H. R. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

INTERLAKEN, SWITZERLAND.
The opening of the hotels at the above celebrated watering place, took place on the 1st of April.
The use of Whey commencing May 1.

THE BALDWIN HOUSE, LAKE Mahopac, R. D. Baldwin & Co., proprietors, will open for the reception of guests May 1. Mr. R. D. Baldwin will be at the office of O'Brien Brothers, No. 33 Wall-st., every Thursday from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, will open about June 1. Application can be made of W. I. FISH, Clifford House, No. 1,342 Broadway.
W. J. FISH & SON.

GLENWOOD HOUSE, DELAWARE Water Gap, is now open for the reception of visitors, either transiently or for the Summer. Apply to
SAMUEL ALSOP, Proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY NEAR MADIson-av. will let to gentlemen, without board, one or two large well-furnished rooms; those willing to pay for superior accommodations only need address Box No. 3,356 Post Office.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, en suite or singly, with every convenience, handsomely furnished, from the 1st of May; location desirable for gentlemen; apply after 3 o'clock; references exchanged.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO GENTLEMEN, a front sitting-room and bedroom, on the second floor; also, front room on the third floor, nicely fitted up; has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 216 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms to let to gentlemen, without board; also a single room; references. Apply at No. 20 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

BOARD.—A PARTY OF SINGLE GENTLEmen and gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 240 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY WILL LET their front parlor and bedroom adjoining furnished. Price $10 per week. Inquire No. 207 Lexington-av., near 33d-st.

A LARGE PARLOR AND ONE OR two bedrooms handsomely furnished, to let to gentlemen, with breakfast if required, at No. 248 4th-av., opposite Dr. Bellows' Church.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedrooms to let in a private family. Also, an office suitable for a physician. Apply at 258 6th-av.

ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with board, at No. 107 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.; references.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 275 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker-st.; also two rooms up stairs if required.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.—A furnished parlor and bedroom to rent, without board, to one gentleman.

TO LET—A NEATLY-FURNISHED HALL bedroom. Apply at No. 8 Union-square.

REWARDS.

REWARD.—$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the recovery of two cases of silk goods, containing white satins 16 inches wide, and colored silk 18½ inches wide, stolen from cart No. 58, on the 2d April; or a proportional amount for the recovery of part of them. Apply to HENRY BARREY & CO., No. 64 Leonard-st.

PERSONAL.

TO "R."—DO COME IF POSSIBLE. YOU CAN never know how I long to see you. I am unchanged and unchangeable.
FOREVER.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHment for sale of 20 years' standing, in one of the best business localities of the City; has a good dwelling attached; a three years' lease from 1st May at a low rent; the store is well known and has a good trade attached; satisfactory reasons for selling. For particulars and terms of sale apply to QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the
ELISE HOLT BURLESQUE TROUPE,
the engagement with Mr. John E. McDonough, at the Chestnut-st. Theatre, Philadelphia, precluding the possibility of a more lengthened stay at this Theatre.
DURING THE WEEK, AND SATURDAY, MATINEE,
the burlesque (with alterations and interpolations by David Ratbry, Esq.,) entitled
PARIS; PARIS; PARIS;
PARIS; PARIS; PARIS;
PARIS; PARIS;
or, the
JUDGMENT.
ELISE HOLT..........as..........PARIS
JAMES LEWIS..........as..........OENONE
HARRY WALL..........as..........ORION
VIOLA CROCKER..........as..........VENUS
Misses Jackson, E. Pitt, M. Pitt, Fanny Prestige.
Messrs. Ryan, Paraloe, Middleton, etc.
New Scenery by Mr. J. Schell.
Costumes by Miss Minnie Moore.
Between the pieces the
RIGL SISTERS,
BETTY AND EMILY.
Preceded by
POOR PILLICODDY.
Admission 50 cents. Doors open at 7¼.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
as
IAGO,
in Shakespeare's Grand Tragedy of
OTHELLO.
IAGO MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING,
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS and Mr. MARK SMITH
in WILD OATS.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

5TH-AV. THEATRE—24TH-ST.
J. FISK, Jr., Proprietor. | A. BIRGFELD, Manager.
THE FRENCH OPERA.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
CHANGE OF OPERA EVERY EVENING NEXT WEEK.
TOSTEE, IRMA, AUJAC.
GRAND DOUBLE OPERA TROUPE.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 3,
LA PERICHOLE.
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 4,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
WEDNESDAY,
BARBE-BLEUE.
SATURDAY, May 8,
LA PERICHOLE.
The first performance of
LES DRAGONS DE VILLARS,
(The Hermit's Bell,)
Opera Comique, in three acts, by A. Maillard, previously announced for May 3, will be postponed until MONDAY, MAY 10.
Admission, $1; family circle, 50 cents.
Seats secured in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.
LAST NIGHTS. FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
LAST NIGHTS. FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
LAST NIGHTS. FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
THE UNRIVALED GEO. L. FOX.
THE UNRIVALED GEO. L. FOX.
THE UNRIVALED GEO. L. FOX.
THE GREAT PANTOMIMIST.
THE GREAT PANTOMIMIST.
MLLE. SANGALLI and SIG. COSTA'S BALLETS.
LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS.
MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
SATURDAY, May 8,
MLLE. SANGALLI'S FIRST BENEFIT,
when she will sing "Home, Sweet Home," &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER.
FIFTH WEEK OF THE NEW ATTRACTIONS.
THE FORTY THIEVES RECONSTRUCTED,
in which the celebrated
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE
will appear.
THE SCENERY, DRESSES, SONGS, DANCES, MARCHES, CAN-CAN, RHYMES, BREAKDOWNS, MUSIC, TABLEAUX, WITTICISMS, HANTOONE VELOCIPEDE, BALLOON ASCENSION, LIGHTNING TRAIN, &c.
NEW, NEW, NEW, NEW,
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

THE TAMMANY.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
of the great Burlesque Pantomime of
ROBINSON CRUSOE AND HIS MAN FRIDAY.
THE DENSE MASSES
that nightly throng
THE GRAND THEATRE
are unanimous in their verdict, and universally acknowledge
ROBINSON CRUSOE
to be
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
The world-renowned Gymnasts,
THE RIZARELLI BROTHERS,
in their new and startling act on the OCTANGULARUM, are received nightly with a perfect
FUROR OF APPLAUSE.
DARING AND PERILOUS DOUBLE TRAPEZE ACT, by Mlle. ZULEILA and Mons. VENTINI.
Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 25 and 50 cents extra.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
EVERYTHING NEW.
GRAND RECONSTRUCTION OF PLUTO.
RETURN OF ALICE DUNNING.
THE GREAT LINGARD IN HIS SPECIALTIES.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Great success of THE COURT OF JUSTICE. Immense hit of the MAGIC PHANTOM CABINET.

BOWERY THEATRE.
New dramatic season. Two new dramas.
Spectacle of the SPIRIT OF THE FOUNTAIN, with the grand transformation scene of the Seven Dwarfs.
Local drama of the SOAP FAT MAN, OR, NEW-YORK, 1869.

FOR LOTS OF FUN SEE THE MAY number of Nick Nax! Only ten cents!

LECTURES

A LITERARY GENTLEMAN WILL, for a reasonable compensation, assist ladies or gentlemen in the preparation of addresses on popular subjects, and aid in securing engagements. Address L. L. L., Box No. 150 Times Office.

MEETINGS.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF vault-owners in the New-York City Marble Cemetery, (2d-st.,) for the election of five trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at No. 40 Broadway, Room No. 28, on MONDAY NEXT, May 3, from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
ANSON BAKER, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET—A complete library of modern music for voice and piano-forte. 100 books now ready.
Chopin's Valses, complete..........50c.
Eighteen baritone and bass songs..........50c.
Beethoven's 45 original waltzes..........50c.
La Nozze de Figaro, complete, for piano-forte..........50c.
Verdi's Rigoletto, complete, for piano-forte..........50c.
Any work mailed on receipt of price. Catalogues free. BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway,
(Over Savings Bank,) New-York.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of twenty-five new and fifteen second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of fine first-class makers, and take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days, owing to the large number of instruments returned the 1st of May. Also, fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORgans.—Prices Greatly Reduced for Cash.—New seven-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs and melodeons for $50 and upward. Second-hand instruments at great bargains; prices from $40 to $175. Any of the above to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for the same. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway.
HORACE WATERS.

THE MASON AND HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, winners of the Paris Exposition Medal, whose Cabinet Organs are the ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE, have recently reduced prices, and now offer their well-known organs at prices of inferior instruments—$50 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

A CHICKERING PIANO, $100.
Several first-class pianos returned from hire; bargains. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER,
Factory and warerooms, 45 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 3 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VArious makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

VELOCIPEDES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY at least 25 per cent. less than the regular prices. Send for circular to the Great American Velocipede Factory, No. 638 Broadway, New-York. We can truly say that in price and quality we defy competition. Agents wanted in every town in the Union.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF DARK bay horses, good travelers, seven years old, sound and kind; sold for want of use. Also, light phaeton, nearly new. Apply to L. H. HOLMES, No. 77 Cedar-st., from 12 to 2.

ARMY WAGONS, CARTS, AMBUlances, farmers, contractors, mule collars, harness, plowing, McClellan saddles, tents, canvas covers, Government blankets. W. A. CARTER, No. 22 Courtlandt-st., near Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PAIR OF mares at a bargain; kind and gentle in single or double harness, or under the saddle; 6 and 7 years old; fine travelers, and sound. Apply to A. R. MATHER, Madison-square Hotel, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

A SMALL TEAM BAY HORSES, good match, young, sound and kind; single or double harness; sold for want of use. Inquire at No. 1 1st 6th-av. [illegible]

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Alaska—$690,948 in Treasure.

The steamship *Alaska*, which left Aspinwall April 22, reached this port yesterday, with the specie indicated in the subjoined

TREASURE LIST.

Dabney, Morgan & Co.	$20,000	James McMinn	$721
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	20,671	Eugene Kelly	4,000
Eugene Kelly & Co.	248,000	Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	8,000
Morris, Meyer & Co.	25,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	120,000
Lees & Waller	46,000	Order	25,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	600	Total	$690,948

United States of Colombia—The Cushing Canal Treaty—The Candidacy of Ex-President Mosquera—Destruction of the Steamship North America by Fire—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, April 23, 1869.

We have dates from Bogota to the 3d inst. Some reaction in feeling in regard to the Cushing canal treaty had taken place in Bogota, caused principally by the apprehension that in case the National Government did not ratify it the State of Panama might secede and take the matter into its own hands. So a petition was sent up from the House of Representatives to the Senate for that body to reconsider its vote. It was reported in Santa Martha, however, that the Senate refused to reconsider. It is not impossible that the treaty, in a modified form, may yet be ratified.

On the 19th ult., Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires laid before the Senate at Bogota the proposition of an English company for the construction of an interoceanic canal. It was referred to a committee of three Senators.

A committee of the House of Representatives recommended to the House the adoption of a resolution to indict the President of the Republic, with four of his Cabinet, before the Senate, upon eight articles of indictment.

The friends of Ex-President MOSQUERA are actively at work to restore him to his country from his exile in Peru, and to make him President of the Republic for the ensuing term. If they cannot succeed legally, they seem determined to try revolution. It is currently reported and believed at Bagota that a league exists between a portion of the Liberal party wedded to MOSQUERA and many influential Conservatives to separate the States of Bolivar, Antigua, Tolima, Cauca and Panama from the Republic, and to form an independent government from them. The Republic now consists of nine States.

The North American Steamship Company's steamer *America*, which left Panama for San Francisco on the 3d, was totally consumed by fire in the port of San Juan del Sur on the 11th inst. She reached San Juan on the 7th, to take in coals and to pick up material in that port belonging to the Company. Preparations for coaling were completed, but no coal had been received on board. At about 8:35 A. M. on the 11th, shortly after the watch had been called, an alarm of fire was given by the Engineer's watchman, the ship's bell was rung and all hands were instantly engaged combating the flames, some with buckets and others at the forward pumps. Yet notwithstanding every exertion was made to stop its progress, it was found impossible to do so, and in less than fifteen minutes from the time the alarm was given the steamer became one mass of flames, both fore and aft, and burning with fearful rapidity. The Captain, officers and crew had not time to save the whole of their effects, and there was barely time to lower the two forward boats in which to escape. The origin of the fire is not known. It is supposed it commenced in the Porter's room and burst out simultaneously into the engine room; still it is positively certain that no lights had been in either room during the night. There was a fresh breeze blowing at the time off the land, and Captain BLETHEN was on deck several times between the hours of from 2 to 4 A. M., and spoke to the deck watchman; nothing to indicate a fire was noticed, and its breaking out must have been instantaneous. At 2:10 P. M. the wreck disappeared and sunk in six fathoms. The French steam frigate *Duchayla* saw the illumination some distance at sea, steered towards it, and arrived off the bay at about 11 A. M. The Captain very promptly sent off a boat to render assistance, but nothing could be done for the vessel; he agreed, however, to wait until 3 P. M., and take the officers and crew to Panama, at which hour the whole of them embarked on board his frigate, and were treated in the kindest and most hospitable manner until reaching Punta Arenas, where they were transferred to the steamer *Guatemala*, for Panama. The United States Consul sent them to San Francisco. The *America* was an old vessel and was probably not insured. She was formerly called the *Costaccoloes*, and ran on the Canada lakes.

The schooner *Edwin Watson*, of New-York, was totally lost on the 14th ultimo, near Carthagena, together with most of her cargo. She struck a rock and stove a hole in her bottom. Her cargo consisted of forty tons coffee, 3,000 hides, balsam, &c., and was valued at $30,000. Some sails, heavy rigging, chains and anchors were recovered, and have gone to New-York on the *Fanny Elder*. The vessel was four years old, and valued at $30,000; no insurance.

The fine steamers of the Royal Mail Steamship Company, between Aspinwall, St. Thomas and Southampton, will in future touch at Cherbourg, France, to land and take in passengers. The price of first-class passage is to be reduced on these steamers.

We have no United States war vessel in Panama. The gunboat *Gettysburg* is still at Aspinwall.

South America—Chilian News—The Araucos Indians—Yellow Fever Ravages—Ecuador Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, April 23.

We have dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile to the 3d, and from Callao and Lima to the 14th instant.

CHILE.

No quorum had yet been obtained for the extraordinary session of Congress. Don JOAQUIN BLEST GANA, now Minister of Justice, is to go to London as Minister, and Don ALBERTO BLEST GANA, now Minister there, is to go to Washington to settle the Spanish question. Don RAMON LORA, now Intendente of Valparaiso, is to be Minister of Justice, and Don ALEJANDRO REYES is to be Intendente of Valparaiso.

The Indians in Araucs are still very troublesome and expensive to the Government.

The great agricultural exposition had been postponed to the middle of April.

Business was dull in Valparaiso. Cotton stuffs and sugars were rising in price. Wheat is lower, notwithstanding the prospect of a poor harvest.

A very rich silver mine, it is reported, has been discovered in the Province of Aconcagua.

There was nothing new from Bolivia, except that the seaport of Cobija had been devastated by yellow fever. Those who had not died had fled into the interior, abandoning their stores and dwellings in dismay.

PERU.

The yellow fever has committed frightful ravages at Tacna, Arica, Iquique and other places on the south coast. A correspondent says:

"News from Tacna is of the most harrowing character. The mortality from yellow fever, from the 17th of February to March 31, was from 1,200 to 1,400 persons. The population of Tacna, which was over 6,000 souls, has been reduced to 2,000. From 5,000 to 6,000 have fled to the interior. At last accounts the epidemic was unabated in its fury. The panic was so great that nurses could not be obtained at $25 per day."

In Lima and Callao the yellow fever prevailed, and a good many have died. Señor DOMINGUEZ, of Chiarini's Circus Company, died of the epidemic at Lima, and three of the troupe were left at Callao sick when the company left for Valparaiso. There were sixty-six fatal cases of yellow fever in Callao in March.

A petition was presented by the resident Americans of the Jewish persuasion of Lima to the Government, through the American Minister, General HOVEY, for permission to purchase a piece of ground for a cemetery, which permission was conceded by the authorities.

On the 18th inst. a smart shock of earthquake was felt at Callao.

On the morning of the 14th inst. an attempt at revolution was made at the port of Santa Catalina by the officers and troops stationed there, but the desire of the revolutionists was frustrated by the timely interference of the Government.

The amount of silver bars received in Lima from the mine of Cerro del Pasco, for ten days, was fifty-three, valued at $178,476. An emigration society has made application to the Government for a grant of land on the banks of the River Chancha, to colonize 3,000 families within three years.

During the passage of the United States steamer *Resolute* through the Straits of Magellan, Captain FREEMAN, who went on shore, picked up a piece of gold weighing half an ounce.

The American ship *Henry B. Wright* returned to the port of Callao on the 8th, which she left two days previous freighted with guano, with her crew in a state of mutiny.

The American schooner *Shooting Star*, bound for San Francisco, put into Callao on the 9th inst. in distress.

ECUADOR.

Don GARCIA MORENO, the Dictator, continues to promulgate his despotic decrees. The sale of the property of all disturbers of the peace is to defray the expenses of military repression. The Press is completely muzzled. No disturbance had taken place since the frightful affair at Guayaquil.

A shock of earthquake was felt almost simultaneously at Quito and Guayaquil on the night of the 19th March. No damage was done.

Central American Countries—Revolutionary Demonstration in Guatemala—The Coffee Crop—Nicaraguan Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, April 23, 1869.

The Panama Railroad Company's Steamer *Guatemala* arrived at Panama on the 15th inst. With the exception of the news of the burning of the North American Steamship Company's steamer *America*, she brings no intelligence of interest.

On the 16th of March Colonel SERAPIO CUBE undertook to get up a revolution in Guatemala. He invaded the Republic from the Mexican border at the head of only twenty men, but was quickly compelled to recross the frontier by the Government troops.

In Escuintla the yellow fever had carried off many of the people, but the epidemic was disappearing.

In Costa Rica President JOINEREC had established a censorship over the Press, requiring publishers to give bonds in the sum of $3,000 when about to establish a paper.

I notice by the shipping lists that ten or twelve vessels are loading coffee and sugar in the different Central American ports for France, England and Germany. This year it appears that nearly all the Central American exports will go to Europe around Cape Horn. How is it that the United States gets so little of this rich trade, when we have regular steam and railroad communication with all parts of Central America, occupying not over fifteen days, and the voyage around the Horn to Europe occupies six months?

A number of military officers, among whom is General BLANCO, have been dismissed the Costa Rican service.

The coffee crop is nearly all in. First class commands about 9½ cents, American gold, in Punta Arenas.

In Nicaragua some serious discharges having been made in and out of Congress against President GUZMAN, he made known his intention to resign; when Congress passed on the 19th of March a resolution approving all his acts and those of his ministers. He nevertheless sent in his resignation in a message terminating with these words: "I am resolved to retain no longer a position wherein I have only reaped deceptions, bitterness and miserable disappointments." Congress returned an answer full of praise and satisfaction, refused to accept the resignation, and amid much apparent rejoicing succeeded in prevailing upon his Excellency to retain power. Congress adjourned on the 22d to meet again on the 1st of January next. The country is at peace. The contract made by Mr. AYON, Minister of Nicaragua at Paris, the 6th of October last, with Monsieur CHEVALIER for the opening of a canal across Nicaragua, had been ratified by the Senate, and Senator MARIANO MONTEALEGRE been appointed Special Envoy to the Republic of Costa Rica, to enter into negotiations in reference to some articles connected with the affair.

THE OCEAN OUTRAGE.

Another Chapter of Brutalities on the Ship Richard Robinson—Statement of One of the Officers of the Vessel.

In addition to the chapter of horrors which was recently published in relation to the treatment experienced by the crew of the American ship *Richard Robinson* on her voyage from Liverpool to New-York, we now have the sworn statement of the ship's carpenter, WALDEMEER B. DERCK, who has been stopping at the Seamen's Home since the arrival of the vessel at this port. This man, having received better treatment from Captain ROBINSON and the first mate, during their drunken carnival of brutality at the beginning of the voyage, did not come forward with the crew to aid in the apprehension and prosecution of the fugitive officers; but it now appearing improbable that these officers will be arrested, he has made an affidavit containing many new and interesting facts, illustrative of the fantastic and brutal freaks practiced by the Captain and first mate. The statement of this comparatively disinterested person, an intelligent officer of the ship, will certainly command some consideration.

DERCK states that he joined the ship while she was lying at Holyhead, she having put back from Queenstown, as alleged by the Captain, for repairs. She remained at that port for fourteen days, when she was towed out to sea to a little below Tuscan, in complete repair. When the tug parted from the ship she took the captain's wife, who could no longer endure witnessing the savage brutalities of her husband and his first mate. While the tug was leaving the ship the inebriated captain compelled the crew to man the rigging and cheer his wife who was standing on the deck of the tug. The ship was kept under sail during the preceding night and on the next morning the Captain hailed a tug to tow the ship back to Holyhead. While the ship was being towed back, the Captain and mate ordered DERCK, as he alleges, to cut away the bobstays, which caused the foremast-head to be sprung. The mate ordered him to go aloft and do something to the topsail yards, so they would come down by the run and be destroyed. DERCK told the mate that he could not consent to do such a thing. When the vessel arrived back at Holyhead, the Captain ordered a new main lower-topsail yard, as an excuse for putting back. The one on board he had condemned and ordered it taken down and all the iron work taken off. The same day the Captain went to Liverpool and returned on a steamer, bringing his wife with him. He came on board, and DERCK told him that two of the seamen had jumped overboard and got on shore, and that they had reported the ship to the police authorities. The Captain then went ashore to secure the men, but found they were being held by the authorities, who told the Captain and mate that they must appear before a Justice the next morning. The Captain came back to the ship and hurried her off to sea again. The old yard, which had been partially destroyed, had to be repaired and put in use again, as the Captain did not have time to get his new one in order. The tug which took the ship out, on leaving her, took off the Captain's wife, whereupon he again compelled the crew to man the rigging and cheer her as the tug was leaving. It was rather rough while the ship was coming down the Irish Channel, and the pumps worked heavily, and the Captain then said the pumps had gone. The ship put into Queenstown, claiming to be in distress, the Captain's excuse being that the pumps were bad, when, in fact, they were in good order; but the Captain wanted new ones, and told DERCK to go down in the pump well and break and batter the pumps with a top-maul while they were being hoisted out, which DERCK says he did. When they were on deck, the mate, engineer and DERCK beat and battered the lead work of the pumps all to pieces, stowing the fragments away in the hold. New pumps were put in at Queenstown. The Captain's wife came on board again at Queenstown, and remained till the ship arrived at New-York. She did much toward protecting the crew from the Captain and mate, and finally put a stop to the cruelties by tossing all the liquor overboard. The mate, as DERCK alleges, compelled him, during the voyage, to break open a portion of the cargo, consisting of a cask of very beautiful China ware, which he took out to the cabin and presented to the Captain. DERCK alleges that he was compelled to do all these things by the Captain and mate, who threatened that if he did not do it, they would kill him. The mate also often compelled him to beat the seamen with a club, the mate standing over them, and saying that if DERCK did not beat them he would club him. The crew were fearfully beaten during the passage from Holyhead to Queenstown, and one man, to escape those brutalities, jumped overboard as the ship was leaving Holyhead the last time. It was blowing a strong breeze at that time and the weather was bitter cold. No effort was made to rescue the drowning man, who could not possibly have reached the shore, as he was very weak from the effects of having been badly beaten by the mate with an axe-handle, which was broken by the force of the blows, and he had just previously been confined to his bunk from the effect of his injuries, unable to raise himself without assistance. It was thought at one time that a seaman, named Brown, had jumped overboard, but DERCK states afterward he was found in the hold, almost dead, and when brought on deck the Captain triced him up to the forward gallows, keeping him there for a long time, together with a seaman who, it was ascertained, had cared for BROWN and given him food while in the hold, but was secreted in the hold. In conclusion, DERCK states that the crew frequently complained of short provisions, and one day the Captain came to DERCK's workshop door and said, "Carpenter, you have plenty of shavings and sawdust, mix that and let the cook cook it and give them that for food instead of beef, (which DERCK alleges was rotten)—that is good enough for a lot of hay makers." There was no pork for the crew, as the mate had exchanged it all for liquor and fish in Queenstown.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Sixth Day's Proceedings.

There were two noticeable defeats yesterday at Irving Hall. In the afternoon the contestants were JOHN DERBY and EDWARD DANIELS, the former playing his third game, and the latter his fourth. The first large run, 186, was made in the thirtieth inning, by DERBY, to whom it gave the lead. He never lost it, and in the fifty-ninth inning won by 849, averaging 20¼. In addition to the 186 mentioned above, DERBY made a run of 216. DANIELS was unable to get above ninety. Not having been beaten, DERBY is equally a favorite with RUDOLPHE for the first prize; and should FOSTER not recover his lost form and beat them both, the diamond cue is certain to come into the possession either of the heretofore luckless DERBY or the eccentric Frenchman. Prior to opening yesterday afternoon's game, the score of which is appended, RUDOLPHE charmed the spectators with an exhibition of his inimitable *coups fantastiques*, dispensing with the cue, and relying wholly upon his fingers. Without diagrams it would be impossible to describe the many antics which Monsieur, seemingly by a mere snap of the fingers, causes the balls to perform. Whether there are three balls on the table, or eight, it all the same, he handles both numbers with equal facility, and no matter what may be the opinion of his skill as a player of regular billiards, particularly the four-ball game, it is unquestioned that he is a perfect master of trick shots, and can accomplish with billiard balls all that any other French player can, and much more than any American. As he repeated the exhibition at night, his fancy strokes will doubtless constitute a part of the programme at every *soiree* until the tourney closes.

DERBY—9, 3, 0, 15, 27, 0, 12, 0, 2, 4, 0, 36, 0, 3, 27, 6, 1, 0, 66, 6, 6, 0, 30, 1, 13, 0, 15, 0, 0, 73, 128, 3, 12, 27, 0, 3, 45, 6, 45, 1, 0, 0, 9, 33, 3, 9, 6, 57, 42, 27, 210, 12, 1, 3, 21, 33, 1, 20, 60. Total, 1,320. Average, 20⅔.

DANIELS—21, 6, 0, 3, 12, 12, 3, 9, 43, 0, 0, 1, 42, 24, 0, 0, 9, 0, 0, 15, 1, 3, 3, 12, 15, 15, 6, 30, 36, 27, 0, 48, 12, 0, 0, 3, 1, 0, 67, 24, 0, 3, 0, 6, 9, 15, 30, 45, 3, 12, 3, 27, 15, 15, 6, 27, 0. Total, 849.

Safety plays—Derby, 5; Daniels, 0.
Pockets off count—Derby, 9; Daniels, 2.
Strung all the balls—Derby, 2; Daniels, 6.
Banks—Derby, 4; Daniels, 3.
Time, 3 hours.
Referee, Edward Tieman.

Notwithstanding the storm, there was no diminution in the number of spectators at night, the attraction being the contest between the Chicago favorites, SNYDER and RUDOLPHE. Unusual interest was manifested by the players, among them being the latest arrival, JOHN SERREITER, of Detroit. RUDOLPHE was in the best of humor, and stoned for the indiscretion he lapsed into on the occasion of his first appearance. Both men played splendidly, RUDOLPHE running ahead at times from 100 to 400 and upward, and SNYDER catching up. Each had made good runs, SNYDER crediting himself with 99, 169 and 192, and RUDOLPHE with 129 and 172. Skillfully conducted and stubborn as was SNYDER's resistance, it was not, however, sufficient to overcome the superb play of his antagonist, who won by 114 points.

SNYDER—6, 0, 3, 4, 18, 1, 15, 7, 6, 29, 6, 0, 6, 2, 2, 0, 1, 0, 86, 3, 192, 9, 9, 6, 0, 0, 0, 2, 9, 0, 57, 0, 0, 168, 0, 2, 20, 51, 0, 0, 99, 24, 0, 18, 7, 1, 4, 5, 0, 15, 24, 81, 18, 0, 3, 0, 3, 13, 24, 33, 21. Total—1,066. Average—17¾.

RUDOLPHE—8, 43, 0, 42, 1, 18, 1, 3, 3, 60, 15, 19, 2, 0, 72, 3, 9, 0, 3, 45, 3, 123, 18, 3, 0, 6, 0, 63, 45, 172, 39, 21, 9, 3, 18, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 15, 6, 3, 1, 63, 0, 0, 3, 0, 69, 12, 15, 27, 6, 0, 0, 12, 1, 18, 18, 33, 17. Total, 1,200. Average, 19.

Safety plays—Snyder, 11; Rudolphe, 15.
Pockets off count—Snyder, 4; Rudolphe, 4.
Strung all the balls—Snyder, 5; Rudolphe, 5.
Banks—Snyder, 5; Rudolphe, 3.
Time—3 hours 45 minutes.
Referee—Mr. Wicks, of Brooklyn.

On Monday night a special entertainment will be given for ladies, RUDOLPHE, FOSTER and GOLDTHWAIT playing.

RECAPITULATION.

Players.	Games won.	Games lost.	Best runs.	Best Av'ge.
Foster	3	1	159	17½
Rhines	0	3	150	17½
Daniels	3	0	216	34
Snyder	3	2	207	17½
Goldthwait	0	3	121	15¼
Daniels	1	3	219	16¾
Rudolphe	3	0	172	25

New-York Turnverein.

After the usual routine business had been dispensed with last evening, at a meeting of the above-mentioned Club, held at Turner Hall, Orchard-street, a discussion on the proposed reform of the school system followed.

Dr. GEBKE read an extract from a memorial shortly to be laid before the Legislature, through a committee of citizens of New-York. Starting from the fact that the school system of the State leaves much to be desired, the memorial recommends a reform based on the educational system of Germany and Switzerland, and recommends especially the following reforms:

1. The principle of gratuitous public education, as alone worthy of a democratic national school system.

2. The taxpayer having the right not only to get his own children educated, but, also, the expenses once being incurred, to demand that his neighbors' children should be educated, too. An obligatory institution is to be yet demonstrated; and all children from the age of 7 till 14 years are to be required to attend school.

3. The foundation of more public high-schools and seminaries for teachers.

4. For theoretical and practical reasons, regular instruction in the German language in all the public schools is advocated.

5. Instruction in gymnastics, for which sufficient space would be found in each of the present school buildings.

6. Stability in the position of public teachers, so that they may hold office as long as they discharge their duties efficiently.

It was remarked that while the Germans contribute more than a fourth part of the expenses of public schools, they send their children mostly to private schools, because the public schools do not offer at present the required instruction.

During the discussion following Dr. GEBKE's proposition, Mr. HENRY MOCSINGER proposed to invite other American clubs and societies to participate in the movement and to indorse the memorial when ready.

Mr. KUHN said the Germans in the West had successfully striven for the same reforms, and the Germans here must act with the same unity, in which case their fellow-citizens would be sure to give them their support in this question.

It was then resolved that the Turnverein indorse the above-mentioned memorial, and the meeting adjourned.

The Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank.

A new banking institution, located in Third-avenue, near Fifty-fifth-street, with an authorized capital of $600,000, opened its doors yesterday for depositors. A bank for the accommodation of persons doing business in the upper portion of the City has for many years been a necessity, and this one has been ushered into existence with strong marks of permanent success. The deposits of yesterday reached a sum in the neighborhood of $200,000. The furniture of the bank is black walnut, handsomely yet plainly constructed. The safe is a mammoth one of chilled iron, and burglar proof. The bank is probably intended for both manufacturers and builders specially, and for persons doing business on the Third-avenue and in the vicinity. The following are the officers and directors of the bank:

President, John Davidson; Vice-President, Henry J. Burchell; Cashier, C. A. Waterbury; Directors, Charles E. Loew, John Davidson, Leander Stone, John Michael Murray, Nathaniel J. Burchell, Henry J. Burchell, Heinrich Neidig, John Sexton, Edward V. Loew, William A. Butler, David Morgan.

The hours of the bank will be from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A Velocipede Race at Jersey City.

Though the weather last night was sadly against the success of any entertainment, quite a numerous assemblage of spectators were gathered at the Jersey City Velocipedrome, the attraction being an exciting contest between two amateur riders of New-York, who had volunteered to try their speed for the prize of a silver badge. A very fine programme was prepared, which included an exhibition of graceful roller skating by Miss MOORE, and a contest for a silver badge, which was to have been awarded by a vote of the lady spectators present; but the bad night preventing the attendance of ladies, the contest was postponed until next week. The race which took place was between Messrs. PURDHAM and POWERS, and it resulted in the success of young POWERS, who won the two first heats—half-mile dashes—in 2:16 and 2:14. Afterward CARRIE MOORE rode a race with DARLING on Demarest machines. In the first heat CARRIE gave out after riding three circuits, but in the second heat she won by a length in 2:03. The third heat was easily won by DARLING. Velocipede races for lady riders are out of place and anything but attractive.

The Peruvian Monitors at St. Thomas.

The Peruvian Legation has received letters from St. Thomas, dated the 2d ult., announcing the safe arrival at that port, on the 23d, of the monitor *Manco Capac*, in tow of the transport Peruvian. Both the monitors were then in good condition. It was stated that at the time the report of the loss of the other monitor, the *Atahualpa*, was circulated, she was lying in the harbor of St. Thomas, where she has since remained.

Women's Medical College.

A lecture was to have taken place yesterday afternoon at the Women's Medical College, Second-avenue, corner of Twelfth-street, upon the "Social Evil." Owing to the rain there was but a very slight attendance, and Dr. CHARLOTTE LOZIER, the lecturer, postponed her discourse until 2 o'clock next Saturday, after which Dr. SARAH ELLIS will present a short address on a subject especially important to women. Mrs. MILLER will also speak at the College on Thursday, at the same hour. These three lectures will close the course of twenty that were announced. They have been very useful as a means of general instruction to women who do not follow medicine as a profession. They have gained some knowledge of their physical organizations, and learned means at averting many diseases. Another series of similar lectures will be given in September, before the regular course to students begins.

The Central Park.

The rain-storm which prevailed in the City yesterday, proved a serious disappointment to those who delight to spend the afternoon of Saturday amid the beauties of the Park. Of course, no one ventured out for pleasure, and the walks and drives were consequently deserted. A new and attractive feature has just been added to the Park, viz., a building which is to be used as a mineral spring. It is situated on elevated ground, midway between the Lake and the Green, and was constructed at a cost of over $40,000. It is of the Moorish design of architecture, and is decorated in the most elaborate manner. The panels of the walls are finished after the style of those of Steinway Hall, and are of brilliant finish. The designs and work were by the well-known artist, HENRY RECK, of Vienna. The architect is JULIUS HUNCKEMPE, and the carpenter, JAMES DALY. The building has been erected under the direction of the Commissioners by the firm of SCHULTE & WARREN, the well-known mineral water manufacturers, and is now open to the public. Great credit is due to the Commissioners for the excellent service thus rendered to those who resort to the Park for the benefit of their health.

The New Postmaster.

The new Postmaster, General PATRICK HENRY JONES, took possession of the Post Office in this City yesterday. He visited the different departments in company with Ex-Postmaster KELLY, who explained to him their various workings, and introduced to him their superintendents. General JONES will enter upon his new duties to-morrow. He has, as yet, developed no plans of improvement. His removals will be gradual, and fewer, probably, in number, than usually take place in other departments of the public service. The duties of a large portion of the Post Office clerks are learned only by long experience, and removals among them create great public inconvenience. When they lose their positions it is usually through bad conduct or inefficiency.

Coroner's Cases.

The body of an unknown man, aged 30, was recovered yesterday in the East River, near Pier No. 28. Deceased had sandy whiskers and moustache, and there was a cut on the forehead. Coroner KEENAN ordered the remains to be taken to the Morgue for inquest and identification. The deceased is believed to have been accidentally drowned.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital over the remains of WM. SCHMEEL, a German, aged 23, who, while in the employ of the Erie Railroad Company, a few weeks ago, had an arm crushed by being run over by a gravel train. Death ensued on Friday night. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN, on the body of a newly-born male child, which had been found in an old box on the sidewalk, near No. 1 Duane-street. The deceased had evidently been dead for several days. No trace of the wretches who abandoned the remains could be found.

The Morgue.

There was brought to the Morgue yesterday from No. 7 Park-place the body of an unknown man aged about 40 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, brown hair, sandy goatee, white muslin undershirt, white cotton overshirt, white drawers. The body has been placed in the Morgue for identification.

The body of an unknown man aged about 43 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, was brought to the Morgue last evening from Pier No. 28 East River. The deceased had brown hair, sandy whiskers, black sack coat, dark vest, plaid pants, gray flannel shirt. The body was too much decomposed to be placed in the Morgue.

The Free Trade League.

The Free Trade League has made arrangements for holding the following public meetings: On the 6th inst. Professor PERRY will deliver an address, at the request of the Third Union Co-operative Society, in Co-operative Hall, No. 214 Bowery. The subject will be, "Free Trade—How it will Benefit the Workingman." On the 10th a mass meeting will be held at Cooper Institute, when WM. CULLEN BRYANT and EDWARD ATKINSON will speak. On the 11th of May Mr. ATKINSON will speak in Philadelphia, in Concert Hall, on Chestnut-street, and on the 17th inst. there will be another meeting at the Brooklyn Athenæum.

Disasters at Sea.

The number of vessels belonging to or bound to or from ports in the United States, reported lost and missing during the month of March is 44, of which 17 were wrecked, 2 burnt, 9 abandoned, 2 sunk by collision, 5 foundered, and 9 are missing. They are classed as follows: 2 steamers, 7 ships, 9 barks, 6 brigs, and 21 schooners, and their total estimated value, exclusive of cargoes, is $1,090,000.

Collection of Taxes.

The Receiver of Taxes reports that during the past week he has received the following amounts for taxes:

April 26	$8,127 80
April 27	4,879 50
April 28	12,368 41
April 29	7,036 80
April 30	37,725 44
May 1	19,800 00
Total	$87,765 94

Workingwomen's Protective Union.

The Workingwomen's Protective Union has been removed to No. 48 Bleecker-street. This society is for the object of procuring employment for workingwomen and defending them by legal means from the imposition of swindling employers.

Mayor's Office.

Marshal TOOKER during the past week granted the following licenses: To expressmen, 20; carts, 95; venders, 23; drivers, 26; porters, 4; gunpowder, 1; coach, 1—total, 170. Amount received for licenses and fines, $692 75. The sum of $1,912 25 has been refunded various parties who have been swindled.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

HUGH COLLINS, of No. 542 West Twenty-sixth-street, was assaulted yesterday at the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, by an unknown man who beat him terribly on the head and knocked him down. No arrests were made.

A fire occurred yesterday morning on the third floor of No. 65 Vesey-street, occupied by F. B. MILLER, confectioner. Loss $1,000; insured. The second floor is occupied by E. B. CRANE, fancy goods. Loss $600; no insurance. The first floor is occupied by S. E. ADAMS, hat store. W. WELDBROCK, liquor dealer, on first floor of No. 63, sustained a loss of $900; insured. CALLAGHAN & BROTHER, printers, on second and third floors, lost $1,000. The building is damaged to the extent of $1,000.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER, a German, of No. 66 Monroe-street, was thrown from his wagon in New Chambers-street, while carrying furniture, and sustained severe injuries.

The 9:30 A. M. New-Haven express train ran into a wagon at Fifty-eighth-street yesterday. GEORGE GRANGER, of No. 626 Sixth-avenue, was thrown from the wagon, and was removed to St. Luke's Hospital, in a critical condition.

The *Resolution* office has been moved from No. 27 Park-row to the Ladies' Club House, No. 49 East Twenty-third-street. The Workingwomen's Association, of which Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY is at the head, will also have its headquarters in that building.

WILLIAM EAGAN, employed in McMANN's stables in East Broadway, and who fell from a tree on the 17th of April, died yesterday from the effects of the injuries sustained at the time. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest.

Mr. MORRIS DAVIS, employed as an agent by J. J. PALLODE, of No. 487 Broadway, died very suddenly yesterday afternoon in his employer's store. Coroner FLYNN was duly notified.

Rev. GEORGE M. MITCHELL, of Winchester, will supply the desk at the Cooper Institute to-day, (Sunday,) morning and evening.

The Police made 1,420 arrests last week.

At 10:30 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the basement of premises No. 49 Park-place, occupied by S. E. VAN BUREN & Co., druggists. The flames were soon extinguished with a damage of $1,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Brooklyn.

The number of arrests made by the Police last week was 259.

During the last month the Police found lost children and restored them to their parents to the number of 198.

Justice CORNWELL, of the City Hall Police Court, retired to private life yesterday. He was presented by his friends with a magnificent diamond cluster ring valued at $400.

Messrs. FREELAND and FORD, the newly-appointed Internal Revenue Collectors in the Second and Third Districts, assumed control in their respective offices yesterday.

New-Jersey.

The number of arrests in Jersey City during the month of April has been: Drunk, 81; suspicious characters, 15; reckless driving, 3; gambling, 2; assault and battery, 5; violating State laws, 3; stealing, 7; disorderly, 10; abusing their wives, 2; insanity, 3; illegal voters, 2; breach of promise and seduction, 1; attempted abortion, 1; false pretences, 1; running over children, 2; pickpockets, 5, &c. Nativity of Prisoners—Scotland, 2; Canada, 1; Ireland, 67; England, 5; United States, 73; Germany, 10; colored, 1; total, 166.

A colored man named WILLIAM ELLSWORTH was committed for trial yesterday morning by Recorder MATHEWS, of Bergen, on a charge of having threatened to stab his employer, Mr. RICHARD W. BOGERT, of Hackensack. While in a state of intoxication ELLSWORTH went to the house of WATERS and had a dispute with that gentleman, which ended in the darkey seizing a carving knife with which he attempted to kill the other, but failed.

GEO. W. BLISS, paper hanger, and JAMES MORGAN, painter, both New-Yorkers, were brought before Recorder MATTHEWS, of Jersey City, yesterday morning, charged with having stolen a wallet containing $136 in bills, and a promissory note for $100, from ABRAHAM ACKERMAN, foreman of the Erie Railway Shop. On the evening of Friday, ACKERMAN, the prisoners, and a number of others, enjoyed themselves in a saloon in Pavonia-avenue. "For fun," MORGAN very adroitly lifted ACKERMAN'S watch and chain from his pocket, but again restored it. He repeated the operation a second time, but again gave back the watch and chain. About fifteen minutes after this second occurrence, ACKERMAN missed his wallet, containing money and a note which, however, were not restored; and, thinking the fun had gone too far, caused the arrest of the prisoners, one of whom, BLISS, he alleged to be a State Prison bird. They were committed for trial.

Early yesterday morning Detectives FISCHER and STRUGLEMAN, while on patrol on Belmont-avenue, Newark, heard a signal given from the building occupied by MEYER, HOHN & KUCHLER, hat manufacturers. The officers, suspecting that thieves were at work, hid themselves from view, and awaited the progress of events. After patiently waiting for some time, the signals assured the officers that the thieves were ripe for capture, and a sudden descent was made, but unfortunately justice was robbed, as three of the thieves effected an escape, and only one was captured. At the time of the Police making an appearance the rogues had packed and removed to the sidewalk 139 hats, valued at $260. The prisoner CHARLES KING was, with the goods, taken to the Station-house, and now awaits examination.

The residence of Mr. JOHN DOVELL, near the stone school-house on the Upper Elizabeth road, was entered by burglars on Friday evening. Silverware and other valuables, to the extent of $150, were carried off.

The Essex County Board of Freeholders holds its last meeting on Wednesday at 10 A. M., and the new Board organizes on the Wednesday following.

A fire broke out last Friday evening in the third story of the silver-plating works of NICHOLAS VAN RISS, in Mechanic-street. The fire was suppressed after about $1,000 damage had been done.

A sensation was occasioned on Friday in the works of COOPER, KLEINHOUSE & Co., Newark, by an explosion of chemicals. Officer MACKEY discovered the fire and gave the alarm, but before the engines arrived the building was destroyed, and the various liquids were flowing in the streets. The loss on the building and stock is estimated at $2,000.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 1—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales.

FLOUR—Inactive, 4s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for Common North Carolina.

Turpentine, 28s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVRE, Saturday, May 1.

COTTON—The market opens quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 1—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn is firmer but not quotably higher.

PARIS, Saturday, May 1.

Bourse stronger; Rentes, 72f. 50c.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, May 1.

United States Five-twenties closed at 87 for the issue of 1862.

ANTWERP, Saturday, May 1.

Petroleum easier; Refined, 51½f.

HAVRE, Saturday, May 1.

Cotton closed buoyant at last quotations.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 1—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Clear	35
Halifax	N. W.	Clear	44
Portland	N. W.	Cloudy	47
Boston	E.	Clear	49
New-York	E.	Raining	50
Philadelphia	N. E.	Raining	54
Wilmington, Del	N. E.	Raining	54
Washington	N. E.	Raining	50
Fortress Monroe	E.	Raining	62
Richmond	N. W.	Raining	61
Augusta, Ga	S. E.	Raining	70
Charleston	W. S. W.	Cloudy	72
Savannah	S.	Clear	68
Mobile	S. E.	Clear	68
Buffalo	N. E.	Raining	50
Pittsburg	E.	Raining	49
Chicago	N. W.	Cloudy	46
Louisville	N. W.	Cloudy	54
Mobile	W.	Clear	70
New-Orleans	W.	Cloudy	67
Key West	S.	Clear	68
Havana	S. E.	Clear	84

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 1—*By steamship Persia, for